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No. 25,942

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



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UNITED ASBESTOS AGENCY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TALK OF ADVISABILITY OF LIQUIDATION.

A SHAREHOLDER'S QUERIES.

The annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held to-day in the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's-building, when, following questions by the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, who is a shareholder, Mr. T. G. Weall, the chairman, announced that the advisability of voluntary liquidation had been under consideration and that a further announcement may be made in a month or two.

The attendance comprised Mr. T. G. Weall (chairman), the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. L. G. S. Dodwell, Mr. D. Harvey, Mr. H. J. Silva, Mr. B. S. Vieira, and Mr. G. R. Edwards (secretary).

LOSS ON WORKING.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary. The chairman then presented his address as follows:—
The report and accounts have been circulated as customary and I do not think it necessary therefore to read them.

Again I have to report a loss on working for the financial year ending May 31 last. The trading loss on this occasion, \$8,367, appears to be an improvement upon the loss for the previous year but seeing that drastic reduction in overhead expenses was effected, this is not the case. The actual gross profits were considerably less. Owing to the cash position the charge for interest is becoming an increasingly heavy burden.

METALLISATION.

Turning to Metallisation after overcoming a great many difficulties and getting the plant working satisfactorily, I regret to report that we are unable to find sufficient work to make the venture the success it was hoped. This lack of business is no doubt partly due to the depressed state of trade, more especially shipping, and partly to conservative tendencies and reluctance to embark upon a new process which is at present unknown and untried in the Far East. It has been thought advisable to write off balance of the cost of purchase of Patent Rights and also to depreciate the plant and workshop, requiring the sum of \$12,925.06, which you will see has been debited to profit and loss account. I hope that this policy will receive your support.

THE RESERVES.

To take care of the debit balance in profit and loss account and eliminate the debit brought forward from last year's balance sheet, it has been necessary to encroach upon your Reserves to the extent of \$37,000. This sum has been obtained by the transfer of the whole of the Equalisation Dividend Fund—\$20,000, part of Reserves for Launch—\$11,000, and \$6,000 from General Reserve. You will note that after these transfers we are left with a General Reserve equal to the Capital in addition to smaller Reserves to take care of extraordinary repairs and contingencies.

CONSERVATIVE.

Stocks have been taken in at conservative valuations, investments at book value well below current market quotations, the whole Metallisation venture stands at the reduced value of \$13,583, while your godown and property at Yau-mat have not been depreciated as the value appearing in the Balance Sheet is considered conservative.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the above report and accounts and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

MR. OWEN HUGHES.

Mr. H. J. Silva seconded the motion. The Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes then said that he regretted very much to observe that there had been more losses in the business during the past year. He would like to inquire, he said, whether the chairman held out any hope of the metallisation business becoming a profitable unit in the near future. It seemed to him that the

A "MILLION" ASKED FOR LAWYER.

HEAVY RANSOM.

MORE BRIGANDAGE REPORTED FROM JANINA.

MELAS AND MILTONAS.

Athens, Yesterday. Another act of brigandage is reported from Janina, a lawyer named Giras being kidnapped and a million drachmas demanded for his release.

Meanwhile, the capturers of Melas and Miltonas, have given no signs of life and have not designated the place where the ransom is payable.—Reuter.

Athens, Yesterday.—A message from Janina says that M. Venizelos, in accordance with the demand of Parliamentary candidates, is reported to have consented to pay the ransom for the release of Melas and Miltonas.—Reuter.

BARDOLI INQUIRY.

SETTLEMENT REACHED IN THE DISPUTE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Bombay, Yesterday. Within a few hours of the expiry of the time limit laid down by the Governor of Bombay, a settlement was announced of the Bardoli dispute.

The terms include an agreement by the buyers of land, which was forfeited owing to non-payment of taxes and sold by auction, to return such lands at cost price.

Later.

The Bardoli inquiry, along the lines called on the 5th inst., will report on whether the recent increase in the Land Tax was justified or not; also whether the old assessments should be enhanced or reduced and be facilities for the peasants concerned; also to give evidence or test evidence.

The inquiry was assisted by legal advisers.—Reuter.

Arrested Released.

Bombay, Aug. 7. It is understood that the Government has ordered all those arrested for refusing to pay taxes in Bardoli to be released.—Reuter.

money expended on this process is out of all proportion. He appreciated that at the time when this addition to their business was taken up, prospects were more promising. He felt sure that the General Managers and those responsible for the working of the patent had done their very utmost to make it what they all expected it to be—a financial success.

SERIOUS STEPS.

It also seemed to him, Mr. Owen Hughes said, that it was high time to consider whether to carry on with the process, because it had already crippled them to such an extent that he thought serious steps should be taken with regard to the future of the business as a whole.

Mr. Owen Hughes repeated that he felt sure the General Managers had done their utmost to benefit the business, adding that he made his remarks in all friendliness.

NONE TOO BRIGHT.

Mr. Weall replied that he was afraid prospects of future success from metallisation were none too bright. In addition to shipping, the process can be used for various other lines but, owing to the present state of trade, there does not seem to be a tendency to use it. No more capital expenditure is necessary. The intention is to endeavour to find what contracts they could for the process and every quarter will be explored.

With regard to the other remarks of Mr. Owen Hughes, said Mr. Weall, he had already taken up with Dodwell's head office—who have the largest interest—the advisability of putting the company into voluntary liquidation while there are still assets remaining far in excess of the nominal capital. He may have some proposition to put before shareholders in a month or two, Mr. Weall concluded.

OTHER BUSINESS.

No other question was put and the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. S. Vieira proposed and Mr. L. G. S. Dodwell seconded the re-election of Messrs. Linstead & Davis as auditors. This was also carried unanimously and the meeting concluded.

STABILISING SPAIN'S CURRENCY.

CREDIT ARRANGED.

MORGAN & CO. HAVE THE MATTER IN HAND.

NO DETAILS.

New York, Yesterday. Messrs. Morgan & Company have arranged a credit for the purpose of stabilising the Spanish peseta.

Details have not been divulged.—Reuter's American Service.

POLISH AVIATORS.

HOW THEY WERE RESCUED AT SEA.

KUBALA INJURED.

Lisbon, August 6.

Before descending the Polish airmen, Major Kubala and Major Idzikowski, who were attempting to fly the Atlantic from east to west, flew over the "Samos" and dropped a message on the deck requesting her to stand by and pick them up. The plane then struck the sea with considerable force, smashing the wings. The steamer took the aviators on board and towed the plane to Lexicoes, near Lisbon.

While on the ship Major Kubala fell and injured his arm, and was compelled to go to hospital at Lexicoes.—Reuter.

TOWNS DESTROYED.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MEXICO.

TOWN PARTLY DESTROYED.

Mexico City, Yesterday. A very violent earthquake in Mexico has partly destroyed the town of Pinotuna and done serious damage at Jamiltepec, Cacahuatepec, Tlamanca and Minzico.—Reuter's American Service.

NEST OCCUPIED.

CERU SCHOOLBOYS' AFTER DARK VISIT.

LOVE AFFAIR.

Cebu, July 31.

Details of the famous shooting affair, of the high school student, Alipio Ylaya by a policeman, Ceferino Lopez and Alberto Mendoza, clerk of the local branch of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, both of whom are now being tried for frustrated homicide, the victim, having practically recovered from the wound in his chest, are revealed by the wounded lad.

He declared that he had been making love between classes to a ballerina, Magdalena Montilla, and, by her request, he had been in the habit of climbing in by the kitchen window in the evenings to pass a few hours with her in her room in the house of the policeman Lopez, where she had one room, which was rented for her by Mendoza. On that night, after getting her signals to come as usual he had come too soon, and did not know that the "office hours" set for him from 2 to 4 a.m. were after similar hours of Mendoza, who was still visiting Magdalena, when Ylaya crept in.

Ylaya said that in the dark he touched Mendoza by mistake, who grabbed him and cried out "thief," which woke the policeman. The latter ran with his gun; Ylaya broke away and climbed over the window when he was caught by Lopez and Mendoza, who held him and the former fired point blank at him, luckily missing the heart. He managed to get away and reach his home nearby, where he fainted.

Bombay, Yesterday.—The machines of eleven cotton mills were started up but the mills were closed when only fifty workers turned up. The strike committee set on foot a vigorous campaign against resumption of work.—Reuter. [A cable dated July 31 stated that the Mill-owners' Association have decided on the policy of re-opening the mills in small groups, a start to be made next week, in order to see how the former employees respond.]

RAILWAY DISASTER IN U.S.A.

STRANGE COLLISION.

NINE KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED.

IRON PIPE DERAILS.

Cairo, Illinois, Yesterday. Nine were killed and 12 seriously injured when the fast south-bound Illinois-Central train, which apparently was derailed by an iron pipe, collided sideways with a north-bound train.—Reuter's American Service.

MOTOR DRIVERS.

BATCH BEFORE MAGISTRATE TO-DAY.

Before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at "traffic time" at the Central Magistracy this morning, the driver of public motor car No. 401 was charged with negligent driving in Chater-road on August 1.

He pleaded "guilty." Sub-Inspector Alexander told the Magistrate that at 6.05 p.m. on August 1, Mr. Reed and two friends left the Union Building and were crossing Chater-road when the de-

OCCASIONAL RAIN.

S. W. or variable winds, moderate, overcast with occasional rain is the forecast until noon tomorrow.

Pressure is high to the N.E. of Japan and low over South China. The depression has moved to the north of Korea.

Defendant's car left the stand on the wrong side of the road, without warning, and proceeding on its wrong side nearly knocked down Mr. Reed who just managed to get out of the way.

A Mix-up.

Simultaneously, two other cars left the stand and all three made straight for the three pedestrians, all evidently anxious to pick up fares. In the general "mix-up" Mr. Reed was only able to notice the number of the defendant's car.

A fine of \$10 was imposed. For speeding in Queen's-road East on July 27, when he went past the Grand Theatre at 25 miles per hour, the driver of public motor car No. 66, who was summoned by Traffic Sergeant Baker, was fined \$10.

The driver of private motor car No. 402 was also charged with speeding in the same vicinity on the same day. Traffic Sergeant Baker said defendant was also doing 25 miles per hour, and when he was stopped by witness, said that he was sorry, but he was hurrying to catch the Canton boat.

Fined \$10. A fine of \$10 was imposed on the driver of public motor car No. 417 for negligent driving in Des Voeux-road Central on July 28.

For allowing an unlicensed man to drive his car on July 27, the driver of public motor car No. 217 was fined \$5.

Charge Against Contractor.

Hop Kee, building contractor, owner of motor lorries Nos. 753, 1631, and 1902, was this morning summoned by Mr. Keen of the P.W.D. for allowing the vehicles to be driven along a section of Conduit-road which is closed to motor traffic.

Defendant pleaded "guilty." Traffic Sub-Inspector Alexander said that since a landslide some few months ago, that particular section of Conduit-road had been closed for repairs. The surface of the road had only just been put in order and the road had not yet been re-opened to traffic when the defendant's lorries were driven over it, ruining the work of months.

The Magistrate imposed fines of \$7 in respect of each of the three lorries.

Mr. Keen informed the Magistrate that damage done to the road amounted to \$130. His Worship decided to put the question of damage over for a week, for a statement to be drawn up by Mr. Keen.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 8/16.

H.M.S. "DAUNTLESS" DISASTER.

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPT. MACPHERSON DISMISSED AND REPRIMANDED.

WELL-KNOWN HIDE.

London, Yesterday. Captain K. D. W. Macpherson, the commander of H.M.S. "Dauntless," which recently went aground outside Halifax Harbour, Canada, was charged by the Court Martial with negligently or, in default, suffering "Dauntless" to be stranded, and was dismissed his ship and reprimanded.—Reuter.

[H.M.S. "Dauntless" was formerly on the China Station, and Capt. Macpherson as also Lt.-Commander Beatty (who has also been dismissed his ship and reprimanded) were well-known in Hong Kong.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

THE ACTION AGAINST FOK CHING-YUEN.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Fok Chung-yuen, charged with alleged conspiracy with two other Chinese, now in jail, to defraud the banking department of the Wing On Company of \$50,000, made an appearance before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

A receiving cashier employed by the bank gave evidence of the procedure adopted by the bank for the deposit of money. He explained that when an account was opened and money deposited, a red deposit book was issued to the depositor.

The method of receiving money for deposit was that the money would first be counted by the witness who would then enter the amount in both the ledger and the deposit book which is marked with a serial number. A further entry was made in the cash book in which the date of deposit, amount and interest was entered. The witness usually signed his name under the amount deposited.

The Chop.

Then a chop which was kept by the witness was affixed on the deposit book which was then handed to one of the managers to sign. After this another chop was affixed and the signature of another manager put on. The deposit book is then handed to the counter where the witness gave it to the depositor. The witness said that the first three pages in the deposit book were for recording money received, whilst the other three recorded amounts paid out. If a depositor wished to withdraw some money he would present the deposit book in which the amount asked for would be entered on the "paid out" side of the book. The account would then be compared with the ledger, and if found correct, the amount would be deducted and entered in the cash book. Then the money was paid out to the depositor. When an account is closed by a depositor, the deposit book would be retained by the bank and the depositor would be given a "clearance" paper.

"Not Genuine."

Shown a deposit book by Mr. Fitzroy, the witness, after careful examination, said that in his opinion certain of the signatures appearing in the book were not genuine.

Answering another question, the witness said that although he could not recall the year, he remembered two deposits of \$20,000 and \$30,000 made by the Kwong Cheung firm. This was some years ago. The case continued in the afternoon.

FULL SUPPLY.

WATER RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON THURSDAY.

Residents in the central and western districts, and particularly our Chinese friends, will be pleased to learn that the "China Mail" understands from a very reliable source that there is every prospect of the present water restrictions being lifted on Thursday when a constant supply, it is expected, will again be available.

As the result of an explosion in a trawler at San Sebastian two men were killed and three seriously injured.

AN ITALIAN NAVAL DISASTER.

A COLLISION.

SUBMARINE F14 STRIKES DESTROYER.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Rome, Yesterday. In the course of exercises, seven miles west of Brioni Island, the Italian submarine F14 came to the surface under the destroyer "Missori's" bow and collided, sinking in 20 fathoms. The weather at present does not favour the rescuers.—Reuter.

HIGH SEAS PIRACY.

PUNTS OVERCOME FUKIEN MEMBERS OF CREW.

STRANGE AFFAIR.

An unusual report of a piracy on the high seas was made to the police yesterday by Sun Chun-fu, a native of Fukien, and a partner in the Hai Chung Lee fishing junk (No. 197). According to Sun, the junk, laden with old clothes, cotton quilts and blankets, and carrying a crew of ten males, including Lai Lee, the Punt partner of the junk left Shamshuipo at 5 p.m. on August 1 on a voyage to Tungshan, Fukien province. There was also on the junk a man named Cheung Tong, the owner of the cargo. Two of the members of the crew were Puntis whilst the others were Fukieners. The Puntis seamen were engaged by Lai Lee on the date of sailing. At 9 p.m., on the first, whilst the junk was off Stonecutters Island, Lai Lee, who was in charge of the helm told the Fukien members of the crew to turn in and ordered the two Puntis to do duty. A little after 9 p.m., Sun heard someone say: "I will kill him," and looking out to the deck he saw the two Puntis seamen binding Cheung Tong, the owner of the cargo. One of the Puntis has a revolver, whilst the other carried a chunk of wood. Sun called to his partner Lai Lee to order the Fukien crew on deck to overpower the two Puntis, but Lai Lee took no notice.

After Cheung Tong had been secured, Sun was seized and bound, as also were all the Fukien members of the crew. They were all forced into the hold where they were imprisoned. Before he was put in the hold, Sun said that he saw the two Puntis seamen lash Lai Lee to the helm and force him to steer the junk to directions issued by the two mutineers.

About 8 p.m., on August 2, the junk was anchored off Lintin in Chinese waters and presently two large junks came alongside and the whole of the cargo was transferred to them. At about 10 p.m., the two junks sailed away with the loot. The fishing junk remained anchored at Lintin until 1 a.m., on August 4 when a third junk approached her. All the victims were transferred into this junk whilst their craft was sailed away by the two Puntis members of the crew.

The junk in which the victims were sailed in the direction of Macao. At 9 p.m., the victims were all released. The pirates gave them \$15 in Chinese currency and placed them ashore at a spot about six miles from Macao. The victims all walked into Macao where they took a ship to Hong Kong, arriving here at 9.30 p.m., yesterday when Sun immediately communicated with the police.

The value of the stolen junk and cargo was stated to be \$5,518.

SINGAPORE'S DOCK.

EXCITES MUCH INTEREST IN SUEZ.

Cairo, Yesterday. Crowds thronged Ismailia, many even motoring from Cairo to witness the passing of the Singapore Dock. The canal front was lined with British troops.—Reuter.

The 2nd Batt. East Surrey Regiment is under orders to proceed from Gibraltar to England for the forthcoming trooping season. The 1st Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers is going to Gibraltar from Egypt to take the place of the East Surreys.

BIG CLAIM AGAINST COMPRADORE.

NOW NOT IN COLONY.

MESSRS. REISS BROS., LTD. GET JUDGMENT.

DELIVERIES TO DEALERS.

Judgment for Messrs. Reiss Bros., Ltd., of No. 23, Quay-street, Manchester was given in the Supreme Court this morning on a claim for \$51,481.26 against Robert Yip (alias Yip King-ting), Edward Yip (alias Yip King-sau) and Thomas Yip (alias Yip King-yuen), described as of No. 15, Arbuthnot-road, Hong Kong.

Leave to issue execution against certain property was also granted, with costs on the action, by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, C.B.E., K.C.) on the application of Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. C. Macnamara).

The claim was for an account of what is due from Robert Yip as compradore and from his two brothers as sureties under an agreement in writing made on Feb. 11, 1922, between the various parties. The claim also asked for payment of the amount found due to plaintiffs on taking such an account.

HAS DEFAULTED.

Mr. Potter referred to the liquidation of Messrs. Reiss Bros., Ltd., in Hong Kong, in 1923. During the liquidation, Robert Yip took delivery of large quantities of goods in response to applications by Chinese dealers, and he had not accounted for them. In fact, said Mr. Potter, he has defaulted and is not now in the Colony.

Explaining the transactions, Mr. Potter said that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, chartered accountants, acted as special managers (in the liquidation). When a dealer who had contracted with Reiss Bros. asked for delivery, Robert Yip's representative made an application to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews who gave Robert Yip a delivery order. Yip was then expected to account for the goods. He had not done so satisfactorily and the \$51,481.26 was accordingly claimed.

NOT ENOUGH TO COVER.

In Feb., 1926, Mr. Potter continued, Robert Yip disappeared and the present action was started.

Robert Yip has certain immovable property in the Colony, not large, said Mr. Potter, and not enough to cover the amount outstanding.

Mr. John Fleming, C.A., partner of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, gave evidence that he had been special manager since June 1, 1924. He began this action when Robert Yip disappeared but had since compromised with the sureties, leaving the amount claimed still unpaid.

The sum of \$51,481.26 was made up of money due for goods delivered, the difference between contract prices and actual selling prices (for which the compradore was responsible under his agreement), interest due by dealers in respect of goods contracted but not cleared upon due date, and a small balance of \$1,000 advanced as petty cash to Robert Yip.

PROPERTY SEIZED.

Proceedings being ex parte, His Lordship insisted on the compradore's agreement with Messrs. Reiss Bros. being proved. Accordingly, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, solicitor, was called to give evidence as to the signature on behalf of the firm. Mr. E. D. da Roza, incorporated accountant and senior accountant of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, identified Robert Yip's signature on the agreement. Mr. E. E. dos Remedios of Messrs. Reiss, Massey and Co., Ltd., identified the signature on the application forms used by Robert Yip's representative to obtain delivery orders from the special manager.

Evidence was also given by Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, Assistant Land Officer, that Robert Yip had a fifth share in section D of inland lot No. 141, the writ for the seizure of which was issued on March 29, 1926, at the instance of Messrs. Reiss Bros., Ltd. His Lordship then gave judgment for the claim and costs and leave to issue execution, the form of execution to be submitted.

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TO RENT.—7, Middle Road, Kowloon near Peninsula Hotel. Three large pair Rooms facing harbour, private Baths, Geysers, Verandah. Quiet Gentlemen's Boarding House.

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Mme BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults. Special Physical Culture class for Stout and Stiff Ladies. Address 31, Ashley Road, Kowloon (Back of Star Theatre).

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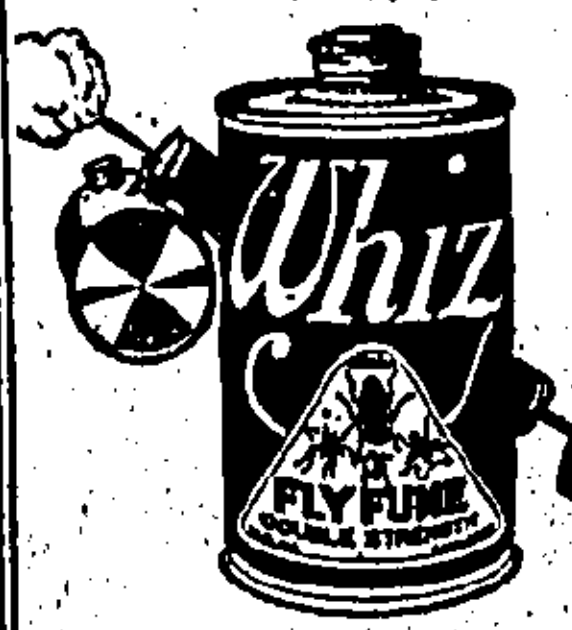
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NOTICES.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

GRAND TATTOO

11th, 12th & 13th September.

The Automobile Association propose to organise a Motor Parade on one of the evenings during the Grand Tattoo. If sufficient entries are forthcoming three prizes will be given by the Association for the most original or best decorated Vehicles in each of the following classes:

- 1 Cars or Lorries representing the Trade.
- 2 Private Cars.
- 3 Motor Cycles with or without Side Cars.

A registration or entrance fee of \$1 must accompany all entries.
ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER.

All communications to be addressed to

C. M. MANNERS,
c/o Hong Kong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, 8th August, 1928,
at 11 o'clock a.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned)
Three Bales Cheviot Serge.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, August 6, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1928,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD and
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Bookcase, Glass Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Roll and Flat Top Desks, Typewriter Tables, Filing Cabinets, Typewriters, Surveyor's Instruments, Table Fans, Carpets, Rugs, Curios, Brass Ornaments, Tennis Rackets, etc., etc.,
Teak Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Ice Chests, Glass Ware, Crockery, Kitchen Gear, etc., etc.,
Iron and Teak Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobes with Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Cupboards, Washstands, Shaving Stands, etc., etc.,
also
A Quantity of
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE
and
Three Enamelled Baths
One Grand Piano by Brinsmead & Sons
Three Victrola Gramophones and Record Cabinets
Four Cameras
One Royal Enfield Motor Cycle
One Perambulator.

On View from Thursday, the 9th August, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, August 6, 1928.

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constipation. Every body should keep
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Sold everywhere. Price 1/6 per box.
Prepared by Martin's Chemical Works, Ltd.

CANADA'S K.K.K.

REVELATIONS POINTING TO
ITS STARTLING INFANCY.

GREAT ANXIETY.

The invisible Empire, Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, has attracted wide attention in Canada during the past few weeks by reason of attempts to create a Canadian branch of the organisation. The attempts, as a matter of fact, have been unusually successful, but the Klan of late has become suspect by reason of charges brought against one of the original organisers in the courts of Saskatchewan and the extraordinary testimony given by one Hugh "Pat" Emmons, who attained the rank of "Exalted Cyclops." The facts of the case, as drawn from the evidence, are not without interest, a correspondent informs the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Emmons, who at one time was an evangelist in Indiana, U.S., came to Saskatchewan as an organiser for the Klan in the autumn of 1926. At that time Mr. Emmons and two other organisers undertook the task of converting the citizens of Saskatchewan to the Klan. By the spring of 1927 they had succeeded in "signing up" a number of members variously estimated between 50,000 and 60,000. The fee was ten dollars, and the organisers, it now appears, kept all of this money except a small amount which was remitted to the headquarters of the Canadian order—the "Imperial Palace"—at Toronto. In the summer of 1927 the members began to seek an explanation of the disposition of the funds of the Klan, and the organisers decided to put on one last campaign for members and then resign. Accordingly they announced that the membership fee would be increased from \$10 to \$25 in a few months, and many persons were so prevailed upon to become members immediately. Finally Mr. Emmons's colleagues or chiefs resigned and went to Australia, carrying with them, according to Mr. Emmons, about \$500,000; he himself also resigned and returned to Indiana with \$20,000 according to his own testimony.

Thereafter the Klan languished until the members held a meeting, selected officers to direct their affairs, and defined the purposes of the order. The officers discovered the huge amounts of fees subscribed and brought an action for embezzlement against Mr. Emmons, he being the only one who could be found. Mr. Emmons was extradited from the United States, brought to trial a few weeks ago in Regina, Sask., and was finally discharged for the reason that the contract he had entered into with the "Supreme Wizard" in Toronto authorised him to take virtually all of the moneys paid to him by those whom he induced to join the Klan. In discharging Mr. Emmons the magistrate said:

It seems to me almost unbelievable that in the great British Dominion of Canada a gang of adventurers can come and do what they have done, take thousands of dollars out of the pockets of innocent men. This province used to be called "the West." Years ago we used to say, "Go west, where men are men," but, believe me, after what I have listened to in this case I believe we have a very poor manhood when we allow this gang from the United States to come here and collect money and have the audacity to tell the people of this province what the principles of nationhood are.

AIMS OF THE KLAN.

While the testimony of witnesses in the trial has damped the ardour of the members, it is, apparently, the intention to keep the order alive. According to the "Imperial Wizard" of Saskatchewan, Mr. J. W. Rosborough, there are 104 branches or lodges of the Klan in the province, and the members have dedicated themselves to the preservation in their province of "Protestantism, racial purity, economic freedom, just laws and liberty, separation of Church from State, pure patriotism, restrictive and selective immigration, freedom of speech and Press, law and order, higher moral standards and one public school." Dealing with these matters, the "Imperial Wizard," in a public statement, declares:

Mr. Rosborough, in the same statement, hastens to quiet any fears which public men in Saskatchewan might entertain of being dragged from their beds by a party of hooded knights. The members, he says, do not intend to wear the long robe and the helmet of the klanmen of the south. It has been definitely decided by the "Imperial Executive" that the robes will not be worn in Saskatchewan.

It may be difficult for those who are not closely in touch with public opinion in Saskatchewan to understand how an order of this kind could gain a foothold in a

GREAT PARISENNES.

HOW A FEW LIVE IN
FRANCE.

A SMALL MINORITY.

Society women, so called, are but a small minority in France. They belong essentially to the life of Paris, and only to a very small section of it. But, being thorough by nature, once a Frenchwoman sets out to be a Society woman and to dress for the part she does it well. Her life is set about with beauty doctors and dressmakers, her book of hours is written by them.

She goes to bed in the small hours every day, she gets up in time for a "footing" in the Bois with her dogs, or with only that yapping little pet dog which her maid hates so intensely and silently.

Before going she is "groomed" to the last limit by manicurist and hairdresser, she sees her cook, her nurse, her governess, and flits into and out of the life of her children if she has any. She goes to a luncheon party or has one at home, she visits a picture exhibition, antiquity shops, or indulges in some other social pastime in fashion until it is time to go to the dressmaker's and milliner's, where she is fitted with dresses, coats, hats, sports suits, and all the rest of it.

"Five-o'Clock" at Six.

Then she goes on to tea somewhere. This function has been pushed back to almost six o'clock, and dinner to nine, unless there is a theatre in the day's programme, when supper follows.

Before going home to dress for the evening she may run into her beauty doctor for a smoothing-out-of-wrinkles process, and she always rests after her bath before dinner.

Her evenings are spent dining, dancing, playing bridge or baccarat, and talking, since the Frenchwoman has not lost the gift; and to everything she gives an enormous amount of nervous energy.

A few Society women consecrate some time during the week to sport—either practising it or watching it. They may ride, hunt in season, and follow the guns; but, with a very few exceptions, French women do not give up much time and energy to games, which they still look upon as masculine rights.

As girls, they were efficient in tennis, in golf, and horsemanship. As married women, they have less time to give to such things, and follow racing, bridge, and the semi-intellectual distractions. A few take up politics; again, there is the germ of literary patronage latent in many, but the "Precieuses Ridicules" are not extant.

In so many of the Society women in Paris there is to be discerned something of that amazing Eighteenth Century elegance which marked that period of fine phrases. Cosmopolitan influence has not eradicated it. A love of the "beaux arts," a veneer, if not more of culture, a restless mentality, allied to immovable family traditions, make of the French Society woman a unique creature.

French to the Core.

She may smoke, she may even take cocktails, though this is not usual. She may talk two or more foreign languages, and count among her friends men and women of many different nationalities, but she remains, herself, fundamentally French. In her heart there is that ineradicable grain of Frenchness, even of peasant stubbornness, aristocrat though she may be, which keeps her from ever becoming cosmopolitan or international in outlook. Her taste in dress, her taste in food, her respect for family, are much stronger French elements in her composition than all foreign ways which she has lightly acquired, but never absorbed from her American and English acquaintances.

Not the most modern French Society woman, though married to a foreigner, ever loses, or desires to lose, her French characteristics.—By Mome Clarke.

British Dominion, but a careful reading of the principles, if such a word can be used, of the order will help to make this clear. There has been evident in the West for several years an anxiety in regard to the inflow of non-British settlers and a fear that the domination of the British race in this Dominion is being menaced. This anxiety has been manifested in the outspoken criticism by various Protestant churches of the present immigration policy. There is, also, in this province a considerable body of opinion which desires the elimination of separate schools—i.e., Catholic as differentiated from public non-denominational schools. The Catholic schools are called separate schools, and, under the Constitution of the province, have an equal claim with public schools upon the taxpayers and the State.

FOR EUROPE.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S MOST
RECENT DEPARTURE.

SHIPPING PRODUCTS.

[By Frederick Kuh, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

Berlin, June 28.
American industry is making a new departure in its European policy. This new policy, which is most clearly displayed in Germany, consists in emphasising the construction of American factories on European soil, rather than devoting all energies to exporting finished American goods to the Old World.

In the words of a shrewd economic expert here: "The United States is beginning systematically to export whole factories to Europe, instead of shipping the produce of their native factories across the sea; and it is highly probable that within a decade, hundreds of American factories on German territory will be manufacturing goods for European markets."

Besides maintaining five automobile assembly plants in Germany, thirty-one United States concerns have built their own factories on German ground. Of these, twenty-one factories have been built in Germany since the war.

Bathtubs for the Many.

What is probably the most significant move in the direction of "exporting American factories" will soon be announced by the Standard Sanitary Equipment company of Pittsburgh. This important concern, the "United Press" learns, has perfected a project of the building of a giant factory at Neuss, near Dusseldorf, Rhineland. After the completion of this factory, which is expected within one year, it is claimed that the American type of kitchen and bathroom will be available to every German "hausfrau." German bath-rooms which are still on the whole primitive, will be replaced by up-to-date American equipment. The land for this factory has already been bought and Willard C.

Chamberlain has been named president of the German company. The manufacture of kitchen and bathroom utensils will be undertaken by the Pittsburgh concern on a large scale. Over 1,000 labourers will be employed at the Ruhr plant; it is expected that from 100,000 to 150,000 bathtubs will be manufactured here annually; and prices will be slashed to the point at which rival German firms may be pressed to the wall.

Office Equipment.

Another American concern which is to enter the European field on a similar basis is the Remington-Rand Kardex company of New York, manufacturers of office equipment; this firm has developed a plan to build a large factory, employing 300 to 400 workers at Friedenau, a Berlin suburb. The factory, besides producing all varieties of office paraphernalia, will also assemble Remington typewriters.

In addition to these American concerns, United States automobile manufacturers and the producers of a well-known breakfast food are contemplating the construction of their own factories in Germany for the supply of the European market.

This tendency to produce on the spot in Europe, instead of exporting from the United States, is growing stronger each year. While it is encouraging to Germany to realise that American industry places such implicit confidence in the stability of economic and political conditions in this country, the plans, which threaten heightened, even cut throat competitions with German enterprises, are causing anxiety here.

Owing to the expansion of the New Zealand Railway Department's motor-bus services a manager has been appointed to take sale charge of the omnibus services throughout the Dominion.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to prohibit all game catching except for the London Zoo, in consequence of the great amount of cruelty which has occurred.

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TAIYO MARU (Calla Los Angeles) Wednesday, 8th August.

TENYO MARU Tuesday, 21st August.

KOREA MARU (Calla Los Angeles) Tuesday, 4th September.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 11th August.

KASHMIR MARU Saturday, 25th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 22nd August.

TANGO MARU Monday, 19th September.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 11th August.

† TOTTORI MARU (omits Penang) Monday, 27th August.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,

Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU Saturday, 18th August.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU Thursday, 6th September.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.

† CALCUTTA MARU Thursday, 16th August.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.

† DELAGOA MARU (Calla Glasgow) Friday, 17th August.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† MALACCA MARU Thursday, 9th August.

† PENANG MARU Sunday, 19th August.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 17th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† NAGATO MARU (Moji direct) Friday, 10th August.

† MATSUMOTO MARU Sunday, 19th August.

† RANGOON MARU (Moji direct) Monday, 20th August.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU Thursday, 9th August.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MONTEVIDEO MARU Friday, 10th August.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.

SUMATRA MARU (Calla at Penang) Sunday, 19th August.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.

MEXICO MARU Wednesday, 29th August.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

KASADO MARU Saturday, 25th August.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and

Japan ports.

MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.

MADEIRA MARU Wednesday, 5th September.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

HAIPHONG—Via Hainan.

MENADO MARU Thursday, 10th August 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

YOKOHAMA MARU Tuesday, 14th August.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 10th August.

SOURABAYA MARU Friday, 10th August.

TACOMA MARU Wednesday, 15th August.

KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 12th August noon.

YOKU MARU Sunday, 19th August Noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELI MARU Thursday, 9th August noon.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

SOURABAYA MARU Friday, 10th August.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

ON DRIFTER.

DESPERATE FIGHT FOR
LIFE.

FATHER'S HEROISM.

Headless of his own danger, John Wood, a 62-year-old fisherman, of Blyth, Northumberland, struggled heroically, but in vain, to save the life of his 15-year-old son James, when their vessel, the stream drifter "General Gordon," foundered after a collision off St. Mary's Island.

It was not until the waters had closed over the doomed vessel that Mr. Wood relinquished his efforts at rescue and was carried to the surface, where he himself was picked up badly injured.

The collision occurred about two miles seaward of St. Mary's lighthouse, the other vessel involved being the "Salvus" owned by the Tempus Shipping Co.

Mr. Wood, senior, was too ill to be seen, but a graphic account of what took place was given by an elder son, Mr. Harry Wood.

The "General Gordon," which had been his father's property for the last seven or eight years, had been laid off for some time owing to damage to her nets. It was decided to take the vessel out for line fishing, and she left the harbour early in the morning. Seeing the "Salvus" overtaking them, the father said he feared there would be a collision, and after sounding the siren they left the wheelhouse and got on deck near the lifeboat, which was lashed across the stern. The "Salvus" caught them astern, breaking the lifeboat, which pinned both of them by the legs against the deckhouse. They both struggled to get free, and the father succeeded, but James was held tight.

Held to the Last.

The father called to the "Salvus" that he wanted help, and the men on deck began throwing lifebelts. One man slid down a rope on to the drifter, which by this time had begun to settle down. This man worked until he was up to the waist in water, and only got back to the rope as the vessel went down.

Mr. Wood held on as she slid underneath and went down until he could hold on no longer. As he rose to the surface it seems that his head struck the bottom of the "Salvus." Although dazed, he managed to swim about for some time and then grasp a rope which was thrown to him.

Mrs. W. Sharp, who lives in a cottage near the cliff edge at East End Old Hartley, was an eye-witness of the disaster.

"We had been watching from the garden," she said, "a big ship doing her trials. About two o'clock we saw the big steamer approaching a small drifter to which it seemed very close, and we were discussing which side the big steamer would pass the little one."

"Suddenly the big vessel appeared to strike the little one broadside on. We heard the noise of the collision and the cries and shouts of men. The large vessel then turned round, and we could see distinctly the small drifter hanging on to the stem."

"Suddenly there appeared a cloud of smoke and steam, and when that cleared away the drifter was not to be seen."

BRITISH PORTS.

NO NEED FOR COMMITTEE
OF INQUIRY.

London.—In the House of Commons: Sir Robert Thomas asked the Minister of Transport whether he were aware that ship-owners considered that British ports were handicapped in comparison with Continental ports by higher charges and slower despatch; and whether he would set up a committee to inquire into this.

Colonel Wilfred Ashley said: I understand that the matter to which the hon. member refers has in recent years been the subject of investigations by committees appointed by the Chamber of Shipping. In conjunction with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries, and by the Traders' Co-ordinating Committee on Dock Charges. These committees reported in 1924 and 1926 respectively, and their findings have no doubt received the careful consideration of the dock authorities and others concerned. In the circumstances, I see no sufficient ground for instituting a special inquiry into the matter.

SOUTHAMPTON PORT

THE NEW DOCK EXTENDS
FACILITIES.

ENGINEERS CONFER.

Southampton.—The summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which is being attended by members from all over the United Kingdom and from abroad, opened at the Chantry Hall, Southampton, when the members were given a cordial civic welcome by the Mayor. This is the first occasion on which the institution, which was established in 1847, has chosen Southampton as the venue for its summer meeting, and over 550 members and their wives are visiting the town. The programme which has been arranged by the local Reception Committee includes visits to liners and engineering works.

Members followed with much interest the reading of a paper on the port of Southampton, by Mr. F. E. Wentworth-Shields, O.B.E., at a meeting of the institution here recently.

At the outset the author referred to the port's natural advantages, recent developments, the accommodation at the docks, and the shipping companies and vessels which use them.

Southampton, he said, is essentially a passenger port, and the rapid transhipment of passengers to their destination is always in the forefront of its activities. In the case of a large passenger vessel, however, not only have the passengers themselves to be embarked or disembarked, but their baggage, and stores, and fuel for the ship itself have also to be dealt with. The long-voyage vessels carry a fair amount of cargo, and this has to be collected and dispatched by rail, road, and steamer. Again, a port that has facilities for quick transit attracts special traffic that demands rapid handling, such as fruit and chilled meat. Southampton being a terminal port, facilities have also to be offered for survey and repairs to the largest class of vessels.

Owing to the large amount of capital represented by a large passenger steamer, the owners of these ships are naturally anxious that their stay in port shall be as short as possible, and all these operations have to be carried out as far as possible simultaneously. The arrangements and equipment have therefore to be of a very simple and flexible character, and those at Southampton have been evolved during an experience of nearly a century.

The Floating Dock.

Mr. Wentworth-Shields recalled that the floating dock, built in 1924, has an overall length of 980 feet, an inside width of 130 feet, and a lifting capacity of 60,000 tons. On the whole it has been a success. It was adopted in preference to a masonry dock on the ground that it could be built quicker and (at the time) more cheaply. The saving in first cost has been heavily discounted, however, by the cost and trouble of removing silt from the deep berth in which it lies. This drawback is, of course, incidental to its site, and would not necessarily occur elsewhere. Other minor difficulties have arisen. It is perhaps less easy to centre a ship accurately on a floating dock, and although the absence of gates and its great width allows the free admission of light and air, the admission of air when a gale is blowing is rather too free!

A start has been made with a large scheme of dock extensions which is to be carried out on the western shore. The scheme involves the reclamation of 407 acres of mudland in the bay of the River Test, about two miles long, and extending from the Royal Pier upstream to Millbrook Point. The river face of this reclaimed ground will be for the most part formed by a deep-water quay wall, 7,400 feet long. Outside the quay wall, the berths and approach channel will be dredged to a width of at least 500 feet, and to a depth where necessary of 45 feet at L.W.O.S.T. The soft mud thus dredged will be dumped at sea, but the harder materials will be used to form the reclaimed ground. Facing the quay will be six large cargo sheds, each about 1,000 feet long and 120 feet wide, and served by rail tracks and vehicular roads.

The site is so arranged that it will be possible in future to construct a jetty about 5,000 feet long and 400 feet wide, running parallel to the new quay wall, and 600 feet away from it. Vessels will be able to berth on both sides of this jetty, and the complete scheme will give accommodation for 20 additional vessels of the largest size.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES.

A BIG LIST.

Baron Newlands (2031) British, from Durban—Waller & Co.—4958 tons coal for Hong Kong.
Glaucus (4792) British, from Dalny, Shanghai—B. & S.—10 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
Yunnan (1206) British, from Shanghai, Swatow—B. & S.—300 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.
Calula (2874) British, from Adelaide, Manila—Dodwell & Co.—30 passengers, 837 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 75 tons (through).
Cremor (2785) Dutch, from B. Deli, Singapore—J.C.J.L.—2,185 passengers, 1,082 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,501 tons (through).
Tijlhwong (3061) Dutch, from Soerabaya, Manila—J.C.J.L.—2,860 tons (through).
Shui Hing (114) Chinese, from Macao—Hoo Hing Co.—30 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Swatow:—Luchow, Hydrang.
For Antau:—Tak Hing.
For Canton:—Yat Shing.
For Amoy:—Shantung, Antung.
For Shanghai:—Luwa Maru.
For Macao:—Shui Hing.
For Shanghai:—Cheung On.

Clearances.

For Shanghai:—Pres. Cleveland.

SHIPPING ABSTRACT.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	In Port.
American	17	16	24
British	1	1	1
Norwegian	2	4	3
Portuguese	0	0	2
Japanese	5	7	2
Chinese	9	9	15
Dutch	3	1	5
Danish	0	0	1
French	1	2	1
German	1	1	0
	39	41	64

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khyber" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles yesterday at 8.30 a.m.

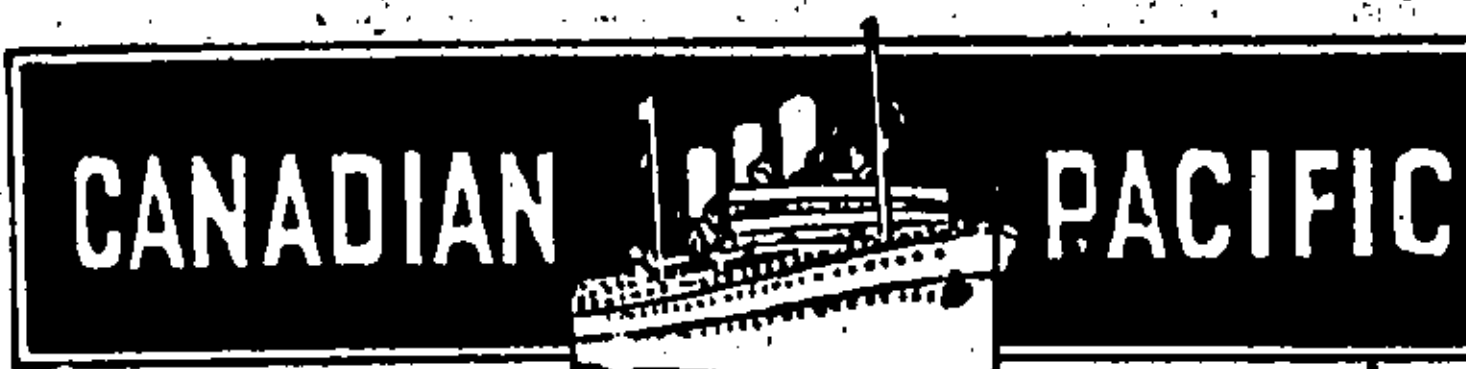
The E. & A. s.s. "Tanda" left Manila for this port on Sunday p.m. with the outward Australian Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama to-morrow at 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on August 2, and is due here on August 20.

The M.V. "Japan" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on July 7, and is due here on or about August 22.

The M.V. "Sumatra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on July 22, and is due here on or about August 31.



R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

will sail for

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C.

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at

6 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1928.

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AUGUST.

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WED. 15th FRI. 31st

MON. 20th

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S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 24th Aug.

S.S. "CITY OF HALIFAX" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 2nd Sept.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" via Suez Canal 7th August.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" via Suez Canal 5th Oct.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

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S.S. "MYRTLEBANK" via Suez Canal 2nd Sept.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
KIDDERPORE	5,334	18th Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
RAJPUTANA	10,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NAIDERA	10,083	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KASHGAR	9,005	29th Sept.	Miles, London, Antwerp & Hull.

*Cargo only. *Call Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKIWA	7,935	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,003	18th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	12th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	6,950	31st Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Nov.	
TANDA	6,950	30th Nov.	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Dec.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

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The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	6,950	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*WARFIELD	6,066	12th Aug.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe.
TILAWA	10,003	17th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NAIDERA	10,083	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
*NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*GANHODA	5,207	1st Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	5th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Y'hamo & Osaka.
*KIRZAPORE	6,715	5th Sept.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe.
MOREA	10,053	14th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	20th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
LAHORE	5,252	24th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHIVA	9,135	28th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	7th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.
S.S. "PHEMUS"	Via Suez Canal	21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., LTD., Canton.

FAMOUS VESSEL.

P. & O. S. "CHINA," ONE OF
FIVE SISTERS.

SOLD TO BREAKERS.

With the hauling down of the British colours on board the "China" in Osaka at 9 a.m. on July 23, another P. and O. steamer passes into the shipbreakers' hands, says the "Japan Chronicle."

The "China," which was one of the best-known and most popular of the company's ships, was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., of Belfast, and launched in July, 1896. She was one of a new class of which five in all were built, and was the only one built by the Belfast firm. Costing some £60,000 more than the others, she was reckoned the crack ship of the fleet when she was first put into service. She outlived her four sister ships by six years, the last being the ill-fated Egypt. The others—the India, Arabia, and Persia, all met disastrous but glorious ends during the Great War, while carrying out their duties as armed merchantmen. Ashore on Perim.

The "China" herself nearly came to an early end by running ashore on the island of Perim, at the southern end of the Red Sea, early in 1898, on the voyage home from Australia. She remained on the island till September of the same year, when, after many ineffective efforts, she was floated off. The P. & O. Co.'s own staff did this work, with two salvage steamers standing by. She was patched up and returned to the builders under her own steam, and an entirely new bottom was put in as far as the forward funnel.

The "China" was again put into commission in 1900 on the Australian run, and here she was still one of the most popular ships on account of her comfort and speed.

Hospital Service in War. When the "M" class superseded the India and China class she was put on the Bombay mail run till the war, throughout which she served as a naval hospital ship. At the cessation of hostilities she was fitted up as a transport, and used for taking troops back to England. During this period she broke the record from London to Bombay by completing the voyage in a little over 17 days—a time that still holds good.

In 1920 she underwent an entire refit, and was again put on the Bombay mail service, until lately, when she was sold for breaking up to the Osaka Kaiji Kabushiki Kaisha, Messrs. Summers & Co., of Kobe, negotiating the sale.

PILOTS CONFERENCE.

MORE REPRESENTATION ON
AUTHORITIES.

CLOSING SESSION.

London.—The closing session of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association's 44th annual conference was held in Anderson's Hotel, Lord Apsley presided.

Mr. H. Gould (Newport) brought forward the question of pilots' representatives on pilotage authorities. He said they were swamped by shipowners. Where there should be equal representation, shipowners were often elected to other seats on the authority.

"It is ridiculous," said Mr. Gould, "to say we are entitled to three seats when, as a matter of fact, the shipowners have 100 per cent more."

Mr. M. Marshall said that on the Tyne things had come to such a state that they were told they had no representation on the authority, and they were outvoted every time.

Mr. C. E. Harris (Swansea) said that he had an idea in his mind that Bristol was the "circus place" of pilots of the United Kingdom, but the Tyne was considerably worse. "They are a lot of squabbling old women there, and until they come down to rock-bottom, and realise they must have unity, it is not much use coming here and asking us to help them," he concluded.

The discussion went on for some time, and a suggestion was made that when these elections occurred they should be presided on the notice of the Board of Trade. It was understood that the matter would be dealt with if, and when, the Pilotage Act comes up for revision.

Mr. R. C. Webb extended the invitation of Glasgow for the 1929 conference, and this was accepted.

Lord Ashley was re-elected President, and Messrs. Richard A. Lewis (Liverpool) and J. S. Learmont (Cinque Ports) vice-presidents.

Messrs. R. C. Webb (Clyde) and J. A. Duggan (Cardiff) were re-elected to the Executive. Votes of thanks to Mr. Lewis Jones (Liverpool) for his admirable entertainment organisation throughout the conference, to Lord Apsley, Mr. Inskip and the members of the Executive Committee were carried with acclamation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Announce Special Round-Trip Summer
Excursion Fares.

Effective immediately the following Specially Reduced Round-Trip Fares are available for this Company's Steamers:

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return	H.K.\$120.00
" " " " NAGASAKI " " "	H.K.\$165.00
" " " " KOBE " " "	H.K.\$210.00
" " " " YOKOHAMA " " "	H.K.\$235.00

Tickets sold at above Rates will be valid for Return Passage up to 3 Months from Date of Issue. Final Limit of Sale 21st SEPTEMBER, 1928.

For further Information and Reservation, Apply to:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HONG KONG.

Corner Pedder St. & Chater Road.

Telephone C. 752.

UNIFORM.

MERCHANT SERVICE
VIEWS.

CRITICISMS.

The very interesting discussion upon the standard uniform of Merchant Service officers, which took place at the Southampton Shipmasters' Club, revealed the widely divergent views held by those who have the right to wear it. Criticisms out of number have been made regarding the design of rank marks and there is a general opinion throughout the service that they were the result of an attempt to meet a newly admitted need, and at the same time avoid any possibility of confusion with distinctive marks of the Royal Navy.

At the time this latter consideration would be bound to carry weight for uniform was so generally worn and differences in type between those of the Navy and Merchant Marine so small, that adoption of the executive curl for example, would have rendered mistakes inevitable. Still there is no denying the fact that the standard uniform of the Merchant Navy is by no means so presentable as it might be; some ranks fare worse than others, the second officer being particularly unfortunate. But criticism of design should not extend to the scheme itself—the provision of a standard uniform for the Mercantile Marine, definitely admitting it as a national service, and should be accepted accordingly.

Indeed there seems some justification of those who hold that its adoption should be compulsory instead of optional, though it would go sadly against the grain to see the badges of famous companies cast aside in favour of uniformity; they also have their histories and associations which cannot be brushed aside.

MOTOR LINERS.

NEW N.Y.K. VESSELS
CONSTRUCTED.

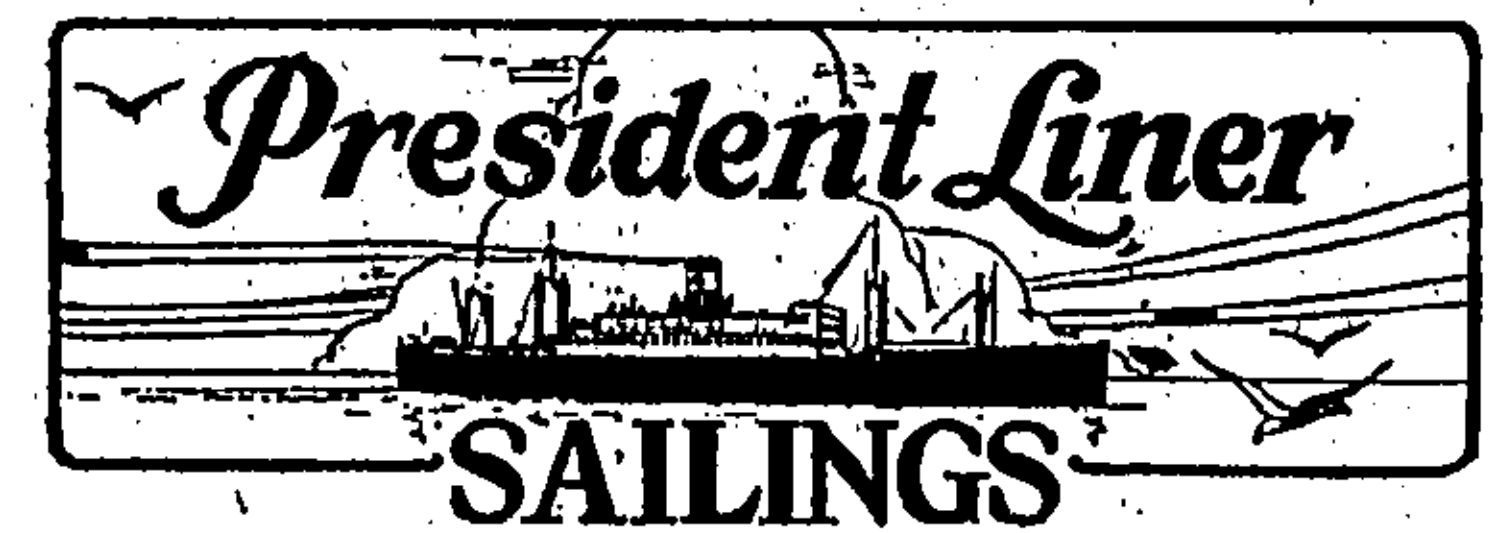
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have in course of construction three motor-passenger liners, each of 16,500 tons gross, for their San Francisco-Japan-China service.

Two of these ships are building at the Mitsubishi shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki, and will be named "Asama Maru" and "Tatsuta Maru," and the third vessel, "Chichibu Maru," has been placed with the Yokohama Dock Company.

These vessels will be 500 feet in length and 72 feet in breadth, with a sea-going speed of 19 knots, and will have accommodation for 200 first-class, 190 second-class, and 400 third-class passengers. All the first-class cabins will be fitted with cot beds, and most of them will have bathrooms attached. In addition to a spacious and artistically arranged dining-saloon, the first-class public rooms will include a lounge, smoking-room, writing-room, drawing-room, nursery, verandah cafe, gymnasium, and swimming pool. The second-class public rooms will include a dining-saloon, smoking-room, lounge and verandah cafe. These vessels will be luxuriously fitted out and equipped with the latest devices for the comfort and safety of passengers. The first of the vessels is expected to be launched about the end of this year.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Java" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 8. Consignees of Cargo ex S.S. "Benalder" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 10.



Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu.

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Madison	 Aug. 14th at 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson	 Aug. 28th
Pres. McKinley	 Sept. 11th
Pres. Grant	 Sept. 25th.

To Seattle and Victoria.

The Short, Straight Route to America.

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Pierce	 Aug. 21st
Pres. Taft	 Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson	 Sept. 18th

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Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD.

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Pres. Harrison	Aug. 12th 8 a.m.	Pres. V. Buren	Sept. 23rd 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe	Aug. 26th 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes	Oct. 7th 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson	Sept. 9th 8 a.m.	Pres. Polk	Oct. 21st 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce	Aug. 14th 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	Sept. 1st 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson	Aug. 18th 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson	Sept. 11th 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft	Aug. 28th 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant	Sept. 15th 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor.
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795
Cable Address "Dollar."

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American Mail Line and Dollar Steamship Line

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY

S.S. "CALULU"

will be despatched from Hong Kong

on the 11th August, 1928

for SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE
via Hilo, Kolumbugan, Tarakan, Sandakan,
Balikpapan, Rabaul, Samarai & Port Moresby.
For Freight and Passages apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

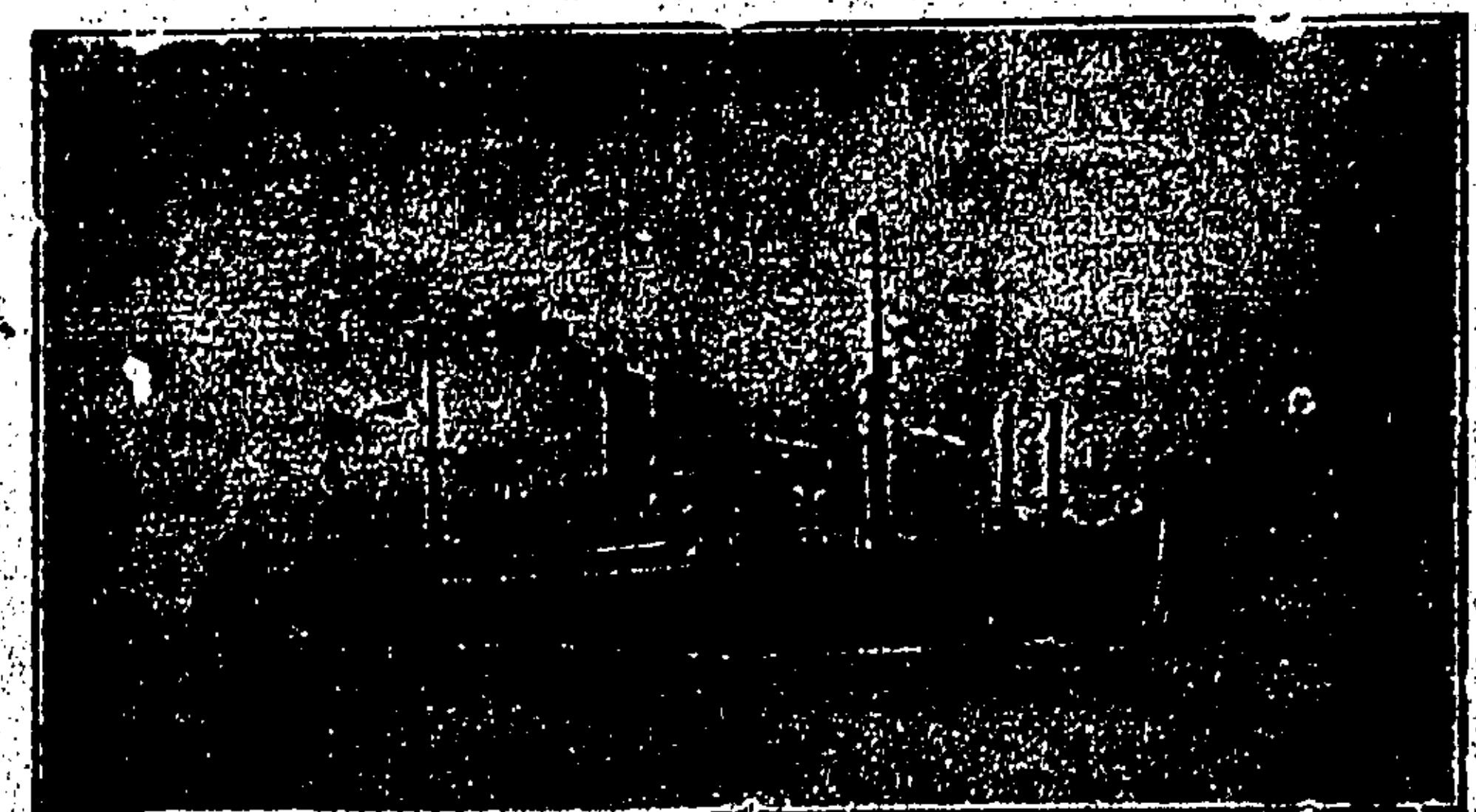
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECTS
SPEEDY CURE.

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for over Fifty years.

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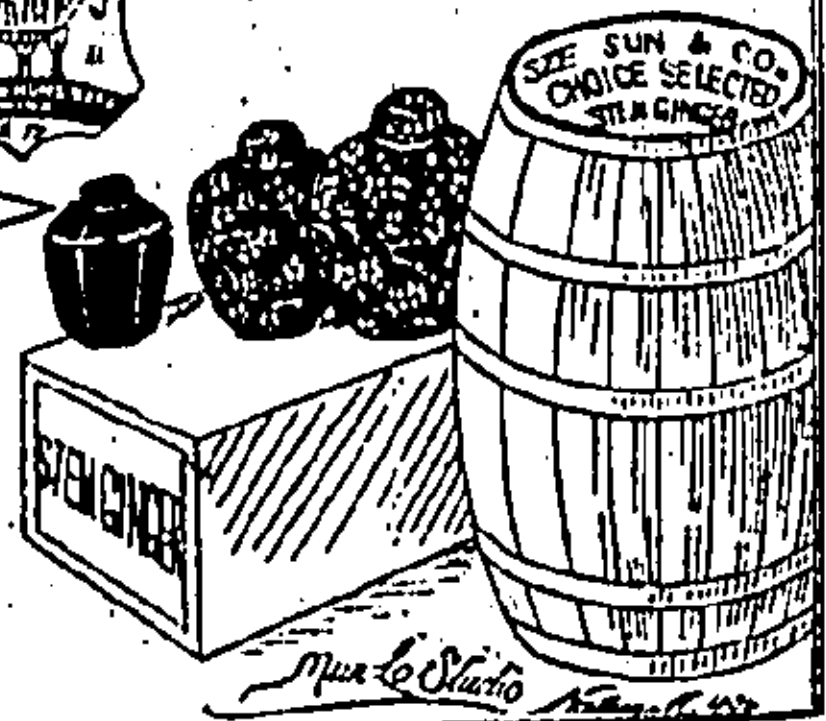
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THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

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5000 yards GORGEOUS "CRETONNES" \$1.50 yard
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS from
SINGLE "BED SHEETS" a few only ... \$6.50 pair
DOUBLE "BED SHEETS" \$8.50 ..
PURE LINEN COLD BORDERED... \$1.50 each
"TEA CLOTHS"
GENUINE "AXMINSTER" CARPETS \$150.00 each
a few only to clear
PURE LINEN COLD DAMASK "LUNCHEON CLOTHS," "NAPKINS" TO MATCH \$13.00 set
GENUINE "GOLD MEDAL" CAMP BEDS a few only to clear ... \$11.50 each
WHITE "ICY COOL" METAL ICE CHESTS BARGAINS AT ... \$95.00 each

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Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China
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Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, August 7, 1928.

MUDDLING OFFICIALDOM.

To quote our Sunday contem-
porary:—"It must occur to the
average-minded individual that
the Captain Superintendent of
Police might at the moment be
fully employed in tidying up his
own lair." This strikes at the
very root of the problem. But
we would go even further. Other
departments in local officialdom
besides the Police are fond of
muddling; the Police, however,
judging by acts of the execu-
tives, seem to be the worst offend-
ers. We venture to think that
there would have been an outcry
had the Full Court of Appeal sat
in some other Colony. At
Home it would have brought
about a crisis although, possibly,
not equalling that of the Savage
case. It is our considered opin-
ion that the individual is not to
blame but the system—that an-
cient system of ordinances, reg-
ulations, orders and rules which
embody Dora features haphazard.
To refer again to the Kennedy-
road alleged indecency case. As
His Honour the Chief Justice in
his sentence said, there were grave
departures from laid-down pro-
cedure—departures which can
cause serious miscarriage of
justice.

Following an unsystematic and
unbusinesslike routine, detectives
on what is known as "reserve
duty" find themselves in all kinds
of positions. They are not to
blame but the system is. One of
their duties is to type long re-
ports and statements. There
may be a number who can use
the typewriter with dexterity.
The majority cannot. They have
interpreters and clerks who are
supposed to be qualified in type-
writing but any who show skill

are whisked away to other de-
partments. Which Chief Detec-
tive Inspector of the last six
years, we ask, has not had to
spend a third of his time as a
typewriter-clerk when his job is
that of an expert in crime?

Police Magistrates are con-
stantly expressing adverse views
of the tactics adopted by sub-
ordinate police. Although not
essentially wrong, such conduct
breeds distrust. And the con-
fidence of the public in the Force
is one of the first essentials of
smooth working. How often is
a person arrested by a constable
when a summons would have
sufficed? What instructions, if
any, are issued regarding the
exercise of discretion in search-
ing people on the streets. Only
last week the reporter of a ver-
nacular paper complained of
rough handling by a Chinese
constable in the city. The
Chinese, we know, have a false
sense of loss of dignity when sub-
jected to a search. The Police
know this. Many a time we have
seen a Chinese policeman retaliate
for cheek by shouting "Search
Body." Some of the more spite-
ful follow up with an accusation
of resistance whether the victim
has consented willingly or not.

The Chinese Revenue Officers
are not immune from this prac-
tice. Nor are the District Watch-
men who are managed by the
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.
The men who sit at the Chinese
registration delivery counter are
by no means exemplary in the
courtesy which they are bound to
show the public. The Sanitary
Department's coolies have had for
decades an evil reputation which
is not unknown to the authori-
ties. Closer search will reveal
more slackness and more mud-
dling but more details would ex-
ceed the scope of this article. We
shall conclude for the time being,
therefore, by drawing our read-
ers' attention once again to that
monument of childish stubborn-
ness camouflaged as "confidential,
official," namely, the resort to the
Press table which daily accumu-
lates dust in the passage-ways of
Government departments.

"Sir Austen."

If there is one British Minister
more than another who has
during the past few years gained
considerably in the general
estimation that Minister is Sir
Austen Chamberlain, Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs.
Next to the Prime Minister he is
easily the most highly regarded
member of the Cabinet. It has by
no means always been so, even
though Sir Austen has been for
many years in the public view.
He has held many offices among
them that of Chancellor of the
Exchequer and Secretary of State

for India. But in neither of these
posts was he regarded as in any
way brilliant; in fact he threw up
the latter position very much to
the relief of his colleagues. Sub-
sequently for quite a while Sir
Austen was very much in the
background, but his advent to the
Foreign Office seemed to give him
the best and the most fitting op-
portunity to justify the belief
that his friends held of him as a
statesman. His deep interest in
the affairs of the League of Na-
tions has doubtless helped him
considerably, but in dealing with
other matters—China and
Egypt, for example—he has most
convincingly proved that he de-
serves the eulogy passed on him
recently by Mr. Baldwin that he
(Sir Austen) is one of the great-
est Foreign Ministers England
has ever known. Sir Austen is a
very different kind of man com-
pared with his famous father—the
late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain,
who in the early years of the
century was for some time more
prominent than any other states-
man of his time. Sir Austen's
indisposition recalls the fact that
he is now "not so young as he
used to be," in fact he is one of
the oldest members of the
Cabinet—several years senior to
the Prime Minister and with a
House of Commons' record twice
as long. It is somewhat difficult
to realise this in looking at Sir
Austen's smart appearance, for
he still has the reputation of
being one of the Commons' best-
dressed members. In his indis-
position, which does not appear
to be serious, a speedy recovery
will be wished for him through-
out the length and breadth of the
Empire.

The master of a cargo boat who
moored his boat outside five others
lying alongside the s.s. "Kui Chow"
was fined \$5.

Details concerning the Macao
Charity and Commercial Fair are
published in the advertising
columns to-day.

Long Tack-sam and his talented
troop of Chinese magicians are re-
appearing at the Queen's Theatre
for two nights only—Saturday and
Monday next—before proceeding to
Australia.

A cargo boat steersman and a
cargo boat master were each fined
\$10 by Commander J. B. Newell,
D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court
this morning, for failing to exhibit
a regulation light on board their
boats while underway in the har-
bour on August 4.

Sze Nai (40) a boatwoman living
on a sampan at Aberdeen attempt-
ed to commit suicide yesterday
by jumping into the harbour. She
was rescued by the police, and
appeared to be none the worse
for the immersion. She was taken
to the Po Leung Kuk.

Kwan Kwok-yu, a money-changer
of Hoiping, at present staying at
the Cheung Kee money-changer's
shop, No. 114, Queen's-road Central,
reported to the police yesterday
that his assistant accountant, named
Ling Pak-kam, came to Hong Kong
from Hoiping on August 3 and, by
means of a stolen chop, obtained the
sum of \$4,000 from the Cheung
Kee shop.

An empty train, of the Canton-
Hankow railway, was derailed at
midnight on August 5, says a
Chinese report, and fortunately no-
one was injured. The accident, it
is alleged, was owing to the mud
which was washed down from the
hillside by the heavy rain, causing
the mishap. Repairs were com-
pleted by noon yesterday.

Arrested in Main-street, Kowloon
City, on Saturday, two Chinese
women were charged before Mr. W.
Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
trate yesterday, with the unlawful
possession of 46 counterfeit Hong
Kong 20-cent pieces. The Magis-
trate remanded the case for 48
hours, on the application of Sub-
Inspector Phillips, who intimated
that there would probably be an-
other charge against the accused.

Yu Yuen-ship (21) and Hau
Tsang-huan (18), two young em-
ployees of the Xee Tai Hong Import
and Export firm, of No. 156, Wing
Lok-street, have been arrested by
the police for the alleged larceny by
baiters of \$14,236, on August 5.
The accused, both Shantung men,
were this morning formally charged
before Major C. Wilson, O.B.E.,
and formally remanded for a week
on the application of Detective Ser-
geant M. Murphy.

A 12-year-old Chinese boy living
at No. 110, Portland-street,
Yau-mat, died at the Kwong Wah
Hospital at 12.30 p.m. yesterday,
half an hour after he had
been admitted to the hospital suf-
fering from severe injuries to his
head. The injuries were received
through the lad accidentally falling
into the street whilst flying a kite
on the roof of No. 80, Portland-
street, where he had been to play
with a schoolmate.

LIFE SAVING.

GUNNERS RECOMMENDED FOR
AWARDS.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES.

An examination under the rules of
the Royal Life Saving Society of
Great Britain was conducted at the
12th Heavy Battery's bathing beach
at Lyemun, on Monday. Rescue,
Release, and Resuscitation land drill
was carried out in the morning,
when also every candidate was
questioned on his general knowledge
of the Society's official handbook.

The swimming and life saving
tests were performed in the after-
noon, in very heavy rain, and against
a current—conditions which rendered
the examination at least fifty per
cent more difficult than in normal
circumstances. In spite of these
difficulties, all the candidates satis-
fied the Examiner by performing
the tests in a most meritorious
manner.

The following recommendations
have been forwarded to the Chief
Executive of the Society for approv-
al and confirmation. Honorary In-
structor's Certificate: L/Bdr. Norris
(who is, incidentally, well known as
a Harbour swimmer). Proficiency
Certificates and Bronze Medallions:
L/Bdr. H. J. Wilkinson, Gnr. R.
Manders, Gnr. R. L. Bridgeman,
Gnr. G. W. Abis, Gnr. P. French,
Gnr. H. Harman, Gnr. A. G. Mole,
and Trumpeter W. E. Adams.

Thanks are tendered to the
R.A.M.C. officers who lectured to
this class, on first aid to the appar-
ently drowned, and also to Lt.-Col.
Gunn for very material assistance
in the conduct of the ex-
amination. A class is being
formed at Lyemun for the Society's
Award of Merit (Silver Medal).

The Candidates.

Sixteen candidates of the Life
Saving Class of the Swimming Sec-
tion of the South China Athletic
Association, were presented for the
Society's Proficiency Certificates
and Bronze Medallions. This is the
first association in Hong Kong to
be affiliated with the Royal Life
Saving Society, which completed
its initial term of work last week,
when an examination under the
rules of the Royal Life Saving
Society of Great Britain was held
at the South China Athletic As-
sociation's swimming pool at North
Point on Friday, August 3.

The candidates had received ex-
cellent instruction from Sergt.
F. J. Toms of the 12th Heavy Bat-
tery, B.A.

Dr. W. T. Cheung, M.B., B.S.
(Hong Kong) had lectured to the
class on first aid to the appar-
ently drowned, and questions on this
were well answered by all candi-
dates.

The following names have been
forwarded to the Chief Executive
of the Society in London as recom-
mended for the award of both the
Proficiency Certificate and the
Bronze Medallion: Chau Wah-po,
Ho Pak-ping, Ip Kuei-ying, Kan
Ying-hung, George Lai, Leung
Shui-sang, Ling Shu-ming, Li
Kam-fook, Ng Shum-pun, Ng Ting-
pun, Ng Yim-pun, Tong Yiu-fan,
Tse Chuk-nin, Wong Ping-fan,
Wong Yin-nin, and Yuen Chau-fai.
It will be seen that this list con-
tains many names well known in
connection with the S.C.A.A.'s
other athletic activities.

Sgt. Toms.

Sergeant F. J. Toms was recom-
mended for the Honorary Instruc-
tor's Certificate, on the work he
did for this class.

It is believed that this is the
first time that Chinese candidates
have qualified for these awards.
The South China Athletic Asso-
ciation are to be congratulated on
this, particularly as their lead is
being followed by many other
clubs, and there are at present well
over one hundred Chinese swim-
mers in training for the Royal Life
Saving Society's awards, in addi-
tion to nearly one hundred Service
men from the various units sta-
tioned in Hong Kong.

Many of the successful candi-
dates are now going to qualify for
the higher awards of the Society,
the Honorary Instructor's Certifi-
cate and the Award of Merit (Sil-
ver Medal).

The above recommendations are
provisional, and are subject to ap-
proval and confirmation by the
Chief Executive of the Royal Life
Saving Society.

More would have competed if it
were not that the South China A.A.
Boy Scouts, under Scoutmaster Ho
Yun-kwong, visited Canton last
week. While there they were re-
ceived by the officials and leading
sporting organisations of the City.
Admiral Chan Chak, Commandant
of the Navy, General Chang Wal-
chiang, head of the Aviation
Bureau, and others made it pos-
sible for the scouts to visit Wham-
poa Military Academy, the School
of Aviation and other places of in-
terest.

P'RAPS-P'RAPSNOT!

An old lady who was in the habit
of wearing a long scarlet coat sud-
denly gave the garment up in
favour of a black one.

This sudden change of colour
aroused the curiosity of a friend.

"What made you go in for wear-
ing such a dingy coat after your
brilliant red affair?" she inquired.

"Because I wore it last week in a
fog," replied the old lady, "and
several people came up to me and
pushed letters down my mouth."

"Janet," said her father, sternly,
"did I see you sitting on that young
man's knee when I passed the
parlour door last night?"

"Yes, father," replied the
maiden, "and it was very embarrass-
ing. I wish you had not told me
to do it."

"Good heavens! I never told you
to do anything of the kind."

"You did. You told me that if
he attempted to get sentimental I
must sit on him."

Theatrical Producer—"I've got a
wonderful leading part for you,
Miss Jackson. It's Egeria, in my
new classic production."

"Egeria? Who's she?"

"The woman who inspires the
gods."

"Not so much of the gods! How
about the stalls?"

Lawyer—"Well, if you want my
honest opinion—"

Client—"No, no, I want your pro-
fessional advice."

"Your congregation was rather
small this morning."

"They only promise to come
weather permitting," replied the
clergyman.

"But it was fine and clear."

"Yes, that's the kind of weather
that doesn't permit—it's so good for
goldfishing."

The census taker called at the
home of the Smith sisters who were
maiden ladies. Upon informing them
that he must know their ages they
asked if he had called on the Hill
sisters.

"Yes," he replied, "and they told
me their ages."

"Well," said the Smith sisters,
"we're the same age as the Hill
girls."

So the man wrote in his book:—
Mabel and Nellie Smith, both as old
as the Hills.

"Hello, Perkins, where did you
get the black eye?"

"Oh, it was only a sweetheart's
quarrel."

"Sweetheart's quarrel? Why,
your girl didn't give you that, did
she?"

"Oh, no, it was her other sweet-
heart."

A little girl was travelling in a
tramcar with her mother, a woman
of very slight build.

Presently an extremely stout wo-
man walked heavily into the vehicle,
and sat down opposite the little
girl.

The tram started off with a
jerk, and the child contemplated the
woman opposite her for some
minutes; then, turning to her
mother, inquired in a loud voice:
"Mother, is that all one lady?"

Dolly was telling the next door
little girl all about it.

"My sister, Beatrice, is awfully
lucky."

"Why?"

"She went to a party last night
where they played a game in which
the men either had to kiss a girl or
pay a forfeit of a box of chocolates."

"Well, how was Beatrice lucky?"

"She came home with thirteen
boxes of chocolates."

Tommy: "Is that a lion or lioness,
papa?"

Father: "Which one, dear?"

Tommy: "The one with its face
scratched and the hair off its
head."

Father (with a sigh): "That
must be the lion."

A pompous physician who was in-
clined to criticise others was watch-
ing a stonemason build a fence for
his neighbour, and thought the
mason was using too much mortar.
"Jim," he said, "mortar covers up
a good many mistakes, does it not?"

"Yes, doctor," replied the mason,
"and so does the spade."

The slow train had fully justi-
fied many forcible adjectives ap-
plied by the passengers. Finally
it came to a grinding halt between
two stations, and alongside sev-
eral trucks containing bricks,
whereupon one of the passengers
descended to the line, and slowly
stretched himself.

"Hi!" shouted the guard, "you
can't get out here; there's no
station."

"All right, mister," came the
reply. "I'm a bricklayer, and
what's the matter with building
one while we're waiting?"

JAPAN'S INTENTION.

TO DISARM NORTHERNERS
IF THEY APPROACH.
TONGSHAN MINES QUIET.

Peking, Yesterday.
It is reported that the Japanese Expeditionary Force intends to disarm any Northern units which may become engaged in action with other bodies of Chinese troops within 20 miles of Shan-hai-kwan.

[Note: Shan-hai-kwan is near the Great Wall, on the road from Peking into Manchuria. The Japanese have already announced their intention of preventing any



General Chang Tsung-chang of the Northern Army, who is expected to retire into private life.

defeated troops from entering Manchuria which, if the latter attempt, they must do so at Shan-hai-kwan.]

The Kailan Mining Administration's zone at Tongshan is quiet. There has been no material change in the disposition of the defeated Northern troops in this mining area and along the Peking-Manchuria Railway between Tangku and Chinwangtao.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Chinwangtao is the point which the Northerners have reached, in the retreat, nearest to Shan-hai-kwan.]

"Cense Fire."

Peking, Yesterday.
Reliable sources here report that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed to General Pei



George Hsu Chien, another of the Nationalist politicians with the Communist taint, who has reached Shanghai from the interior.

Chung-hsi to cease operation against the remnants of the defeated Northern forces inside the Great Wall, as General Chang Tsung-chang is shortly retiring into private life, after which his troops will be peacefully re-organised into the Nationalist forces.

General Pei Chung-hsi entered the German Hospital in the Legation Quarters on Saturday as a patient, but it is believed he is not seriously ill.—Reuter.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Dangers Which Now Face the Nationalists.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Mr. George E. Sokolsky, in the "North China Daily News," points out that the obstacles confronting the fifth plenary session of the Nationalist Party's executive arise out of fundamental divisions in the party.

The purpose of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Shanghai is in the hope of overcoming differences of opinion, as in the case of the abortive conference last December. The result then was that Governmental position went outside the Nationalist Party, resulting in dissatisfied Right Wing members going abroad while prominent Left Wing members went

to Europe; but Mr. Wang hing-wai and Chan Kung-poh (leading Leftists) continued the campaign of endeavouring to influence the younger generation against the militarists and build up a doctrine of the infallibility of Sun Yat-senism.

New Party.

The Leftists are causing serious apprehensions in the Centre Party owing to their growing strength and that they may combine with a powerful new party now being organised as the Nationalist Communist Party.

The Centre Party is refusing to attend the fifth plenary session if Chan Kung-poh attends, while the Left Wing members refuse to attend unless all their members are present.

Therefore there will be no quorum. This uncompromising attitude of the Centre Party, in order to perpetuate itself in power at any cost, seems to be risking either the rise of the Communists or a military dictatorship.

In all quarters except the Centre Party there is a demand for calling the third Party congress for electing the new Central Executive Committee.

Division of Influence.

Mr. Sokolsky is of the opinion that such a congress would probably result in a division of Nationalist influence between the Left Wing and Feng Yu-siang (the "Christian General"). The latter would probably not be included in the Central Executive Committee and therefore would not have a voice in determining its decisions.

"Unless some attention is paid to the increasingly powerful mass opposition to the confusion prevailing at Nanking, a revolutionary outbreak in the country is imminent," says Mr. Sokolsky.

Mr. Sokolsky also asserts that Chiang Kai-shek has never broken with the Left Wing, but he has acted as a connecting link between all parties.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-shek.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has returned from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Refuse to Attend.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
It is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's efforts to induce the Kwangtung (Leftist) clique to attend the fifth plenary session have been unsuccessful. Koo Meng-yu has definitely refused to attend.

George Hsu Chien, the Commissioner of Finance in Sinkiang (who is also a Leftist), has arrived in Shanghai.—Reuter.

His Three Hopes.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Interviewed by the Kuo Min news agency, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek stated that he was confident that the various problems confronting the Nationalist Party and Government would be thoroughly thrashed out at the fifth plenary session. He declared that he had set for himself the task first of putting an end to civil wars so that the country may be enabled to devote itself to reconstruction, secondly, of ending all class struggles which have been brought about by the Communists, and thirdly, of disavowing all mutual suspicion on the part of the various Party leaders, so as to bring about full co-operation.—Reuter.

Anti-Japan Boycott.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
The Japanese Consul-General called on the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on Saturday and demanded a dissolution of the anti-Japanese organisations in view of the violence committed by their members in the boycott movement.—Reuter.

NEW COMPANY.

CHINESE CONCERN AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin news despatches report the formation of a company to do business as import, export and commission merchants. The firm will be known as the China Continental Commerce Co., with head office in Tientsin, and with an authorised capital of \$500,000. Prominent Chinese are interested in the company, which will have on its board of directors, Dr. W. W. Yen, former premier, Mr. L. S. Tan, President of the Continental Bank, and Mr. Hsu Tientsin Manager of the same Bank. The company has secured the services of Mr. A. C. Lee (for many years Tientsin Manager of Wah Chang Trading Corporation of Tientsin, Shanghai, and New York) as Manager, and Mr. M. T. Tsao, manager of the Continental Bank Warehouse, as assistant manager. Both are American returned students. Business will commence in August, though on account of the hot weather, the formal opening will be put off till the autumn.

Miss Margaret Beavan, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, was given a hearty send-off by prominent citizens and British residents when she left Genoa for Paris. The Podesta gave her a message for the citizens of Liverpool from the city of Genoa.

MR. CHU CHAO-HSIN.

INTERVIEWED IN
SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG RELATIONS.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.
Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung Province and recently appointed Vice-Minister of the Waichiao, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon by the str. "President Lincoln." He was accompanied by Messrs. Chu Chu-seng and Chen Kai-tai, his private secretaries.

Mr. Chu, it will be recalled, was formerly Foreign Commissioner here and a Senator. Later he served as Consul-General at San Francisco, Charge d'Affaires at London and Minister to Italy.

After a few hours stay at the Oriental Hotel, Mr. Chu left for Nanking last night to confer with the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, and other officials. He expects to return to Canton in a fortnight or so.

Asked by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" when he proposed to assume his new appointment, Mr. Chu said that he did not yet know. It depended upon his visit to Nanking. He was going to Nanking to take the oath of office and to conform with the inaugural formalities of assuming the post. Last year, he was twice appointed to the post but did not come north to complete the formalities. Now that China had a unified government in fact, as well as in name, it was an opportune time for him to come and offer his services to China. He felt duty-bound, therefore, to make the trip.

THE ATTRACTION OF JAPAN.

Asked when he would return to Canton, he said that he would do so as soon as conditions permitted and all necessary arrangements had been made respecting the duties attached to his new post. He expected, however, to be able to return in a fortnight or so. Mr. Chu felt that he should remain in Canton and continue his work there because the foreign affairs of Kwangtung were of the utmost importance and he had to see that they were managed properly. While he could manage the foreign affairs of the province in Canton he could at the same time help in the provincial administration and take his share in shaping the foreign policy of the Nationalist Government in Nanking by means of the telegraph. Furthermore, he wished to be near to serve his aged mother.

Questioned with reference to the offer which had been made to him to become Minister to Japan, Mr. Chu remarked that he had twice been offered the post and that he had provisionally accepted. In the event of his acceptance, he would have to leave his Canton post. He was glad to accept the post, nevertheless, because it was concerned with many very vital diplomatic problems. To Mr. Chu, there was no other diplomatic appointment of equal importance to that one and he could serve his country better if he accepted the offer and went to Tokyo.

Mr. Chu said that of all his diplomatic successes, the one which gave him the most satisfaction was the resumption of friendly relations between Hong Kong and Canton. After Sir Miles Lampson's visit to Canton last year, the strained relationships between China and Great Britain began to improve and, as a result of exchange visits by and between Marshal Li Chai-sum and Sir Cecil Clementi, the relations of Canton and Hong Kong became as cordial as ever before. All ill-feeling caused by mutual misunderstanding disappeared as the morning dew before the rising sun.

Hong Kong and Canton merchants were once more able to resume their trade with one another, unhampered and unmolested. Mr. Chu rejoiced over this happy state of affairs and he thought that all would agree that everything he did to assist Marshal Li was for the common good of all. Another thing which gave him extreme satisfaction was Great Britain's unconditional return of the old British Consulate premises and in this connection, he greatly appreciated the generous assistance of Mr. J. F. Brennan, the British Consul-General in Canton, without whose aid the negotiations would have been rendered extremely difficult. Thus, Mr. Chu thought, was one of the best things performed within the past score of years.

Mr. Chu was also happy to say that the French Government likewise was adopting an equally friendly attitude towards the Canton administration and was prepared, too, to give back to the Chinese Government its old leased Consulate. The size of these two Consulates were about the same and both were magnificent buildings situated in the centre of the city. The French Government had decided to return the old Consulate grounds and the only thing at present which kept the French Foreign Office from handing it back immediately was that a reply had as yet not been

POLICE RESERVE.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN
SEPTEMBER.

LATEST ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police.

Squad Drill.

All recruits of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, August 9th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress—Muti.

Chinese Company.

Inspection Parade. All ranks of the Chinese Company, including newly joined recruits, will parade at the Police Training School, Kowloon, on Friday, August 10, for inspection by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police. Fall in at 5.50 p.m. sharp. Dress—White Uniforms, Cap with white cover; Rifle, Belt, Side-arms, and Truncheon to be carried. Those not in possession of Uniform will attend in muti. Special buses will leave Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 5.35 p.m. prompt. No member may be absent from this parade without leave from the Company Commander.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, August 7th. Fall in at the Tsim-tsa-tsi Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, August 9. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Night Firing Practice will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Wednesday evening, August 8 at 9.00 p.m. Members will bring their belts, holsters, and revolvers.

Police Training School.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Tuesday, August 14 at 6 p.m. sharp. All members of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course must attend.

Aquatic Sports.

The attention of all Police Reservists is drawn to the programme of the 7th. Annual Aquatic Sports of the Police and Prison Departments to be held at the V.R.C. on Saturday, September 15. It includes a special race open only to members of the Police Reserve. Further particulars can be obtained from Sergeant K. J. Hunt, to whom all entries must be sent before September 8.

(Sgd.) W. KENT, A.S.P.

Adjutant.

Hong Kong, August 7, 1928.

received from the Department of State Property. This, however, was but a matter of form. When the reply was received, the French Consul, Mr. A. Danjou, and Mr. Chu would sign the necessary documents for the formal rendition of the property. At any rate, the rendition of the old French Consulate was an accomplished fact. He was grateful to Mr. Danjou for his unreserved assistance in the matter. From now on Sino-French relations would, like Sino-British relations, improve and be on a firm and cordial basis.

CANTON SITUATION.

The situation in Canton and Kwangtung, generally, was quiet and peaceful and the authorities had everything well under control. There was a very successful movement in Kwangtung at the present times, known as "Ching Hsiang" (Clearing the Districts), and very effective steps had been taken towards the suppression of the bandits. As to Bias Bay, the operations of the authorities had been most successful. Troops and a gunboat had been stationed in the place and a short wave wireless station is being erected to give information of pirate activities. This action on the part of the Canton authorities has been very effective in putting a stop to piracy. Marshal Li Chai-sum had done wonderful work for the province and the people placed in him the utmost confidence.

The question of the Canton-Hankow Railway loop was then brought up for discussion and Mr. Chu informed our representative that the uncompleted portion, about 200 miles in length, would be finished as soon as possible. The Advisory Committee on the British Boxer Indemnity Fund had recommended that a position of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity should be devoted to this work and Mr. Chu thought that the time was not far distant when railway would be connected.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED
IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "It" and "A Day's Pleasure."
To-day—World Theatre; "The Boy Friend."
To-day—Star Theatre; "Forbidden Paradise."
Aug. 8-11—Queen's Theatre; "Sadie Thompson."
Aug. 9-11—World Theatre; "Don Q."

Aug. 9-11—Star Theatre; "Fingerprints."
Aug. 17—Second Band Concert at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters. Sport.

Aug. 24—H.K.V.D.C.'s swimming gala at V.R.C. Bath, 9 p.m. Miscellaneous.
August 29—Second Moonlight picnic of St. Peter's Y. M. Club.
September 11, 12, 18—Grand Tattos. Entries close on September 7.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers departed by the a.s. "Suwa Maru" for Japan via Shanghai on August 6 were:—

Mr. and Mrs. M. Maku, Mr. M. Y. Tsing, Mr. T. Satoh, Mr. H. Stehr, Mr. I. Ikeda, Mrs. J. Watanabe, Mr. E. Nakai, Mr. K. Ushijima, Mr. M. Stewart, Mr. T. Takahatake, Mr. C. Naitoh, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mrs. C. R. Guterres, Mrs. L. M. Pereira, Mr. J. Fujimoto, Mr. T. Inou, Mr. J. Rosenfeld, Mr. D. L. Straliet, Mr. M. Okuda, Miss M. Okuda, Mr. Y. Nishinaga, Mr. J. F. Wellings, Mrs. S. A. Bleeker, Mrs. E. O. Hodge, Miss A. B. Hodge, Mr. D. Damon, Mr. C. Worth, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. A. V. Copenale, Mr. F. Shimeons, Mr. F. Hayet, Mr. S. Kosaki, Mr. T. Mizumachi, Mr. B. Suteh, Miss H. Caillard, Mrs. M. V. Hauler-Rieger, Mr. R. W. Hemphill, Mr. S. Ito, Mr. G. Nakayama, Mr. B. T. Rutgers, Mr. P. W. Ireland, Mr. W. S. Willet, Mr. F. Mulvey, Mr. K. F. Lou.

A FELT HAT.

"FOUND" ON A EUROPEAN'S HEAD.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. R. D. Thomas, wireless operator of the R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" prosecuted a Chinese on a charge of the larceny of a felt hat. The complainant alleged that the hat was stolen by the accused while he (complainant) was asleep on a block of wood opposite the Kowloon Fire Station on Sunday night.

The accused's story was that he saw the hat on the ground near the complainant and was picking it up to return to the owner when he was accused of theft.

After a Chinese fireman had given evidence of seeing the accused take the hat from the complainant's head whilst the latter was sleeping, the Magistrate passed sentence of two months' hard labour.

Singapore, July 30.—There was a tremendous blaze at the Telok Ayer wharves yesterday, when a godown filled with rubber, drums of oil and paint, and other materials, was completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$350,000, and the owners of the godown are the Straits Steamship Company.

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LURE OF CARDS.

MODERN BRIDGE AND ITS EVOLUTION.

THROUGH THE AGES.

The lure of the card-table has survived eight hundred years. Outdoors, lance and sword have succumbed to bat and racquet, cock-fighting to greyhound racing, a day's hawking to a day in the car; but our indoor recreations remain much the same as in the days of our forebears.

A CHINESE INVENTION?

The origin of chess is lost in antiquity; that of cards is not so obscure. Attempts have been made to prove that playing-cards were known to the ancient Egyptians and have been used in India from time immemorial, but the generally accepted view is that they were devised in the twelfth century by a reigning Emperor of China for the amusement of his concubines. Two centuries later they were introduced into Europe by the Crusaders (mostly inveterate gamblers), who had learnt the art of card-playing from the Saracens.

The craze soon spread, and some of the games then played can be recognised as the forerunners of our modern games; poker was played as early as the fourteenth century, piquet was known to Rabelais; most of the games were of Italian or French origin, England claiming credit only for cribbage and loo, both of which came into vogue during the sixteenth century. Somewhat curiously, faro, the pet of American gambling halls, was the fashionable craze in France during the reign of the Grand Monarque.

SILENCE AT THE TABLE.

Possibly the first game known in England was whist, which originally was known as *trionphe* or *triumph*, from which the word "trump" is derived. Shakespeare knew the game:—

... She, Eros, has
Packed cards with Caesar, and false-
played my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph.

At what date the game received the name of whist is uncertain, but certainly before 1674, for in the "Complait Gamester" published in that year Cotton tells us: "It is called Whist from the Silence that must be observed in the Play," and naively adds: "He that by Craft overlooks his adversary's game hath a great advantage."

The foregoing quotation shows that even in those days card-playing was not regarded as a mere light amusement. The modern conception of it as serious battle of wits becomes already apparent in the "Court Gamester," a volume published in 1720 for the edification of the daughters of the future George II. Writing of the game of ombre, the author says: "To play it well requires a great deal of application, and let a man be ever so expert, he will be apt to fall into mistakes if he think of anything else or is disturbed by the conversation of them that look on."

Whist, which theretofore had not been regarded as one of the fashionable games, became the most popular during the course of last century. It paved the way for Bridge by fostering a preference for a game for four players, having trumps as a cardinal feature. Several attempts were made to brighten the game by innovations such as Solo Whist, and Dutch Whist, which was introduced from Denmark about 1834, but were not successful. When, therefore, Bridge was first introduced in 1893 it soon won popularity, and two years later the first English laws of the game were formulated by the Portland Club.

FROM BRIDGE TO AUCTION.

The actual origin of Bridge is doubtful. Owing to the immense popularity which it achieved under the name of "Khehive" in Turkey, many have concluded that it originated in that country, but it is more probable that the Turks had learned it from Russian prisoners during the war of 1877, and when first introduced into Britain it was known as "Biritch" or "Russian Whist." Its Russian origin is highly probable, for the modern Auction Bridge, though hailed as an Anglo-American improvement of the mother game, is almost identical with Vint, a variation which had been played in Russia for many years prior to the arrival of the game.

By 1908 English and American Bridge players had become discontented with the game as it was; it was deemed unreasonable that the power of nominating the trump suit should be restricted to the dealer and his partner; so gradually there evolved the idea of putting up the right of nomination to auction. By 1910 this preliminary auction was firmly established and the old game faded into obscurity.

Many further variations of the game have been attempted, but with little success. The call of "nullos"—corresponding to "misere" in other games—admirable in theory, was found too complicated in practice; whilst "contract" in auction, in which tricks made in excess of the contract did not count, was found too dull. "Majority

calling" still the rule in America, was given a trial in Britain but is now no longer recognized as the correct thing. It is indeed unfortunate that the English-speaking nations should have two codes of rules, for although numerous efforts at mutual standardization have been made, the code of the American Whist Club still differs in minor essentials from that of the Portland Club.

CHANGING RULES.

Recent changes, more reactionary than revolutionary, in the code decreed by the Portland Club make it necessary for even the best-informed players to have a copy of the laws. These will be found in the two new books on the game which have recently appeared. Mr. A. E. Manning-Foster in his "Auction Bridge Made Clear" (Eveleigh Nash, 3s. 6d.) and Mr. R. F. Foster in his "Bridge for Beginners" (The Bodley Head, 6s.), have each added to the laurels which they already possessed as writers on the game. Both books are written in a manner which initiates the tyro progressively and easily into the mysteries of the game.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

(From Mr. David Lloyd George to Dr. Paul Voronoff.)
[By I. C.]

My dear Dr. Voronoff, I have the honour of
Proposing a scheme you can either call on or off:
But first let me say that I cannot abhor enough
The way that Dean Inge, that gloomy old thing,
Insulting abuse has not scrupled to fling

At you and your schemes (which he calls a disgrace)
To lengthen and strengthen the life of the race.

I contend, my dear Voronoff,
Man has had war enough;
Since Cain killed his brother, in battle delighting,
He has spent all his leisure in killing and fighting.

And just because you Discover the clue
For reversing the process, what a to-do!

Well, I write to inquire if it enters your plan
That a Party measures (and de-cays) like a man.

Take the Liberal case; I look back on the time
Of our vigorous, ardent and glorious prime;

As Wordsworth has sung, it was grand to be young
How bright was the eye! How nimble the tongue!

With the sun on the hills and the dew on the lawn,
We rejoiced as we lifted the banners of dawn!

The electorate smiled
By our ardour beguiled
And nothing considered too daring and wild!

We tackled the Land and the Lords and the Laws,
And all that we did had the People's applause

They blushed at our kisses and stood by our side
Like a loving, adoring and dutiful bride!

But round the clock's face
Time crept on apace
Unhasting, unrevolving, it stole every grace,

And left us at last
A thing of the past
Unheeded, outmoded, discarded out-cast!

Old age what a curse!
Is there anything worse!
I would sooner have youth again,
Empty of purse,

Than the riches unsummed of the Personal Fund
(Although gold prevents age from being utterly shunned).

Now the beauty of Wales
Miserably fails
To tip on our side the electoral scales;

We conjure in vain all those glories ecstatic
And the dawn on the mountains seems merely rheumatic!

Ah, Monsieur Voronoff, could you retrieve a
Year of our youth 'twere as good as Geneva!

Outlawry of war would be less, I engage,
A boon to mankind than outlawry of age!

If you could command
By the juice of a gland
This sorry declension to come to a stand,

And put back the clock
For the Liberal flock,
O, wouldn't it give the old Tories a shock!

On the mountains of Wales we should skip like a goat,
It would help us to capture the feminine vote.

And O what a cry
If we could supply
The ladies with something old age to defy!

Ninety-nine for fourpence would not be in it
With a year for a day or an hour for a minute!

May I urgently ask that you join a committee
To make the world young (and if possible, pretty).

To rejuvenate first
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TRIAD SOCIETIES.

FREE FIGHT IN A TIMBER YARD.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

What might have been a serious fracas at the Kwong Tung Timber Yard, Mongkok, on Saturday was averted by the timely arrival of a Chinese constable, who found a number of workmen engaged in a free fight.

According to Sub-Inspector Dick, who prosecuted three of the combatants before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, the trouble was owing to matters relating to Triad Societies.

For disorderly conduct by fighting in the street, his Worship fined each defendant \$15, and further directed them to sign bonds in the sum of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

"RED" OUTBREAK.

1,500 PERSONS SPEEDILY ROUNDED-UP.

BIG POLICE COUP.

Paris, Sunday.
With reference to the 250 arrests made by the police in the course of rioting which followed a Communist demonstration before the Town Hall in the working-class suburb of Ivry, the police subsequently made a wholesale round-up of Communist leaders and demonstrators, arresting a total of 1,500. A large number, however, were subsequently released.

Ninety-six of those arrested were foreigners, who will be deported or sent back to their countries according to their particular circumstances.

Those arrested included Valiant Courturier, the editor of the Communist newspaper "Humanite," who was subsequently released.

Watch From 'Planes.
The first arrests were made at dawn when detectives visited the leaders of Communist organisations.

When the demonstrations arrived at Ivry they found the district in a state of siege. Every side street contained a police lorry, while aeroplanes were employed to signal to the police all appearance of suspicious assemblies, which were thus prevented from joining up with other groups.—Reuter.

SPLENDID YACHT.

80-FOOT CRAFT BUILT FOR F.M.S. MILLIONAIRE.

Messrs. Thornycroft (Singapore) Ltd., have just completed in their local shipyard a twin screw motor yacht, built to the order of Mr. Loke Wan Yat, the well-known resident of Kuala Lumpur.

The yacht, which is 80 feet in length, with a beam of 14 feet 6 inches, is of particular interest in view of the fact that all the fittings have been specially brought out from England, to suit the owner's requirements.

The installation consists of 2 special six cylinder Thornycroft internal combustion engines, developing 230 h.p., which give the vessel a speed of between 14 and 15 miles per hour. A large electric generating plant is installed, which supplies current for the 2 h.p. electric capstan, refrigerating plant and the numerous fans and special electric light fittings, throughout the interior of the boat.

The below deck accommodation consists of a double guest cabin forward, from which there is access to a private bathroom and lavatory. A corridor leads aft to the owner's state cabin, which is some 14 feet wide by 12 feet in length, and beautifully furnished throughout. The fittings include a writing desk, bookcases, wardrobes, and wash basin, etc. A spacious private bathroom is also arranged adjacent to this cabin.

There is a large deck saloon arranged to accommodate about 10 persons for meals. All the interior woodwork is of teak, finished in French style, and the curtains and cushions have been artistically arranged to match the carpets, etc. Mr. Morton Brown took the yacht to Port Swettenham.

The oldest and worst Of the Party with which (to be candid) I'm curst,
Then broaden the scheme to include the electorate
With an office of Youth, a large staff and Inspectorate,
And a Minister, too, to push the thing through.

When we come into power (I don't doubt you would do)?
The cry of a general rejuvenation, I am sure, would appeal to the sense of the nation.

Please cable reply,
And do not be shy
Of placing your figure for services high.

When we get into office, we'll make 'em disgorge.
I know how to do it.—Yours, David Lloyd George.

—"Morning Post"

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PRICKLY HEAT
AND
HONG KONG
FOOT
USE



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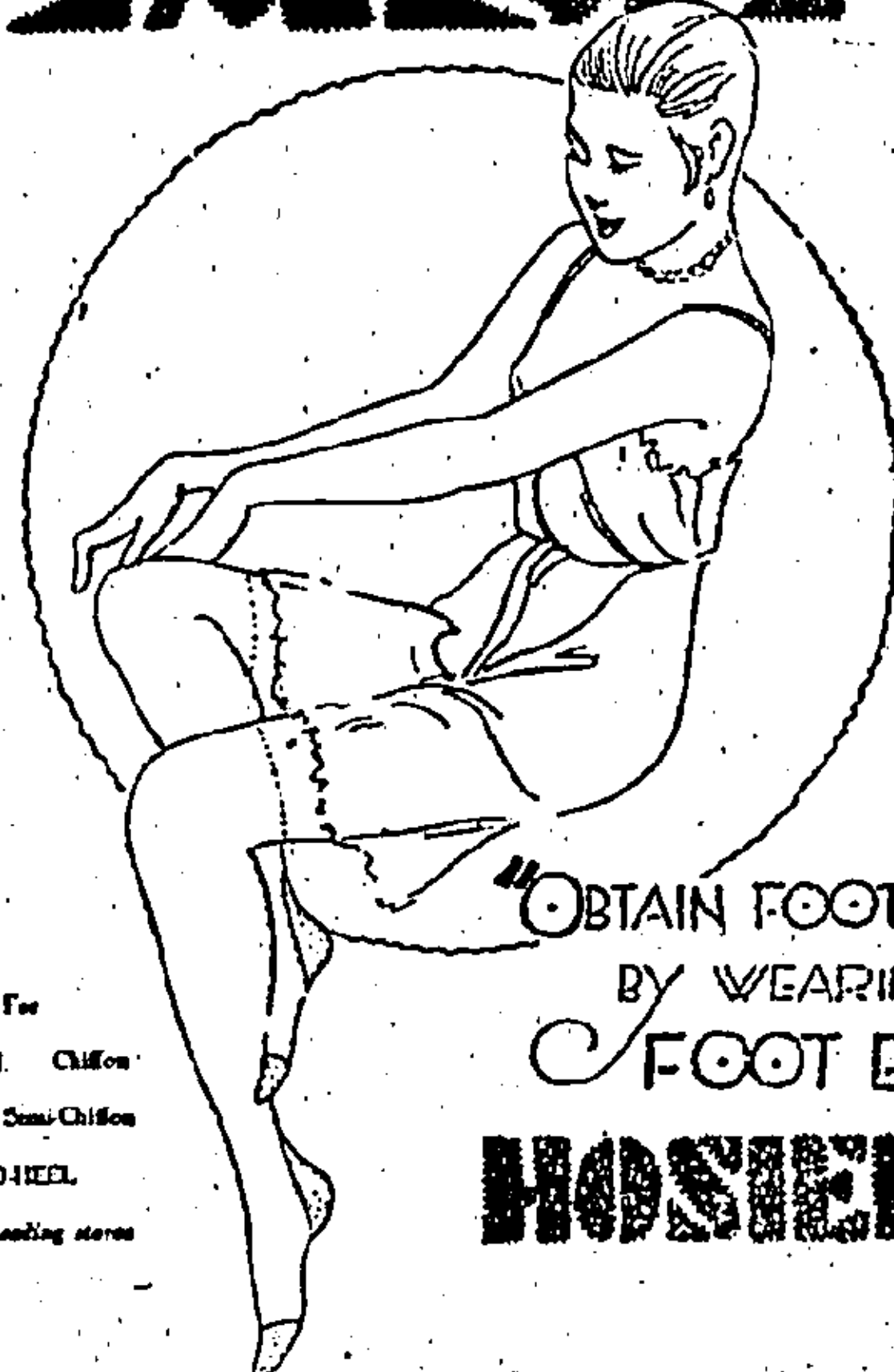
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Giant Ortho type, O.B. 92".
Giant Ortho type O.B. 84".
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Sport Columns

CHARLES PADDOCK.

STRANGE STORY OF 1924 OLYMPICS.

STOPPING ABRAHAMS.

New York, July 30. Charles Paddock, joint holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash, recently made a speech over the radio telling of an incident at the Olympic Games in 1924. Said he:

"It was suggested that the American who drew the inside lane that day, the moment that he was set, should start running. The rest of us would know what to expect and could save, ourselves. But Abrahams, the Englishman, in order to protect himself would have to go, too, expending his energy. Of course if the first American was not called back he would undoubtedly win. But if he did not get away with it, then the next American would try, and the next, until each American would have started twice, while Abrahams would have had to start eight times. In that many chances it was very probable that one American would get away. But if no one did, it would not make any difference, because Abrahams would be so worn out from his eight trials that an American would win anyway."

"Grand Idea." "It was a grand idea. It could hardly fail. The four of us left our tent, and went to the starting line, confident that Abrahams would be beaten. I drew the inside lane. The moment I looked at the number I knew that the scheme was off. And my teammates seemed to sense it too. For the training that we had had in American athletics prevented us from seeing that kind of an opportunity. "We were called to our mark. We were set. The gun was fired. We were off together the first time. Slowly Abrahams pulled away, and he broke the tape well ahead. He deserved to win, because he was the best man that day."

British Opinion. "The Sportsman," printed Paddock's remarks in its June issue. Editor Richard E. Danielson made the following comment: "That four members of the American team should conspire to a trick quite as dishonourable as tripping or knocking down a superior opponent, that they should go to the mark prepared to carry out their miserable plot, that, when at the last moment some shrewd and tatter of decency stopped them, they should glory in their sportsmanship—all this reads like a bad dream, like something impossible and unreal. It is as if they said, 'We planned to win by sticking a rake handle between Abraham's legs at the fifty-yard mark. It was a good scheme and it seemed sure to succeed. But at

HOUD RACING.

ANOTHER TRACK FOR SHANGHAI.

A PROTEST.

Says the "North China Daily News":

It appears that the rumoured negotiations for the purchase of a Bubbling Well-road site for a fourth, greyhound racing track are an actual fact, though it is understood the deal has not yet gone through. As a matter of fact, most of the people who by now have found out the best that can be expected from this modern business venture—for that is what it is—and what it costs to get best, are not concerning themselves regarding further opposition from such a quarter, because they say there are insuperable difficulties. That may be so, but the fact remains that a group of people have thought fit to make a genuine proposal which one supposes would cost well over a million taels to put into operation, and surely it is time now to call a halt. Shanghai was willing to fall into line and try one course. It went further and accepted two. Before very long, it is to be asked to support a third, and yet there are people who want to force still more upon us! Obviously Shanghai cannot support and does not want so many, and surely there are enough people of influence here to enforce a halt before real mischief is done. This is no attempt to be "goody-goody" or "spoilsport," but really the thing is going too far. We have a pony racing programme which averages more than a day a week throughout the year, with only a brief interval of a little over two months, and to this has been added four evenings per week of dog racing, with presumably two more evenings per week to be added before the end of the year, and even then someone wants to add more! The obvious fact that all cannot survive and that eventually there must be much weeping and wailing is not the worst side of it. What does cause grave concern is the thought of what must inevitably happen to a lot of young people if the curb is not applied.

the crucial moment we didn't do it. This is real sportsmanship. No, all this seems frankly incredible. Heretofore, we have naively believed that the protests of the English in 1908 and of other foreign teams in later Olympics against the morals and manners of the American delegation were inspired by nothing more than the chagrin of defeat, but now—now our faith begins to falter. "One need not be particularly incensed with Mr. Paddock. He is probably no better and no worse than the system which produced and exploits him. He is unfit to represent the sportsmen of the United States.—Associated Press.

GRAIN PROBLEM.

SOVIET COMMISSARY POINTS OUT OBSTACLES.

IN RECONSTRUCTION.

Moscow, July 21. Mr. Anastasius Mikoyan, People's Commissary for Trade, reporting before a meeting of representatives of the Centrosoyuz (All-Russian Central Union of Co-operative Societies) pointed out as the principal causes for difficulties in the grain storing campaign, the great difficulties attending the reconstruction period of national economy, which, the Commissary asserted, is developing on a sound basis, backward conditions of agriculture, peculiar features of markets this year and miscalculations in formulating plans, relates a Japan Exchange.

The harvest for 1927, the Commissary went on to explain, was 167,000,000 bushels less than the preceding year. Besides the peasants used over 80,000,000 bushels in additional sowing. The grain stores held by the peasants on July 1 were estimated at 354,000,000 bushels as against 600,000,000 which was the original figures expected.

The remarkable decrease in grain stores demanded for extraordinary measures which regulated that the peasant can store only as much grain as held by him last year.

Will Import Grain. On the other hand, in view of the loss of winter crops in Southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus, it has become necessary, until August 1, to secure and distribute among the peasants in those regions about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye. In order to insure full success for the winter sowing campaign in Southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus, pending the successful con-

clusion of the grain storing campaign, the government has decided to import from abroad about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is expected to arrive at Soviet ports before long. Since the middle of the current month, the Commissary assured that the situation has begun to improve, with the result that all extraordinary measures have been suspended. Harvest prospects are favourable, while the wholesale collection of grain will surpass that of last year by more than 355,000,000 bushels. In view of this and also owing to an increased supply of industrial goods as well as organisation of special reserve goods for the sake of grain storing regions, one's verdict of the grain storing campaign must be pronounced favourable, was the reassuring conclusion of the Commissary.

Exports Show Rise. Soviet export across the European frontier for June amounted to 60,000,000 roubles as compared with 50,000,000 roubles for May, while imports totalled 73,000,000 roubles as against 84,000,000 roubles for May. The central executive committees in the various republics of Soviet Russia have recommended the Central Executive Committee of Russia to revise the existing land law so as to decrease the term of leasing land for agriculture from 12 to 6 years.

The Council of People's Commissaries has decided during this winter, to purchase future crops with preliminary contracts, involving an area of 5,600,000 hectares. Forty million roubles have been appropriated, by the government for concluding such future transactions. This action is calculated to induce the peasants to increase the area under cultivation as well as to introduce farming improvements.

NOTICE.

MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR.

(AUTUMN, 1928).

Conducted Under The Auspices OF THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA

and The Patronage OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Objects:—

(a)—To encourage and stimulate production in South China by attracting buyers of all nationalities. This can be achieved by assembling and exhibiting the resources of the region and by bringing to light possibilities of greater and more intelligent development in relation to modern requirements. The commencement of scientific research will necessarily follow, which later transmitted to practical purposes will lead to the development of the region in agricultural and industrial activities.

(b)—To bring peoples into contact and make them better known to one another, and by a series of lectures and conferences seek to overcome misunderstandings, and thus promote friendship and goodwill.

(c)—To draw together merchandise and equipment that are of interest to the region of South China and that can contribute to the development of the resources and material welfare and comfort of its people.

(d)—To attract interest in the charitable institutions of Macao, and especially the Santa Casa da Misericordia, and secure funds for their assistance.

2. Scope:—

The scope of the Exhibition will embrace all merchandise, manufactured or semi-manufactured, or raw materials of interest to, or produced in, South China and also all goods and equipment wherever produced that are, or are calculated to be, of advantage to South China.

3. Duration and Hours:—

The Fair will open on Sunday, 14th October, 1928, at 9.00 p.m. (weather permitting) until 2nd December, 1928, and may be reopened after the latter date if so desired. The Fair grounds will be opened daily to the public from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on ordinary days, and from 11.00 a.m. to midnight on such other days as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, decide upon.

4. Applications for Space:—

The Executive Committee is prepared to receive till 31st August, 1928, Applications for (a) Sites for the erection of Pavilions, and (b) Space for Stands in the Main Buildings; (c) Wall Space inside the Main Buildings; (d) Space or Sites in the Grounds for other purposes.

All Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Stands, &c., must conform to a scheme of architecture, but Applicants are invited to submit sketches of their own design for approval by the Executive Committee. No rental charge will be made for land on which Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Covered Stands, &c., are built, not erected inside the Main Buildings, but applicants must build, at their own cost, their stands according to the plans and specifications approved by the Executive Committee. Applicants are invited to choose the sites desired, and all positions must conform to the ground-plan which may be seen on application to the Organising Secretary, and at the Portuguese Consulates in all parts of the Far East, and the Secretaries of the local Committees organised in many centres in the Far East. Applications will be attended to serially in the order in which they have been received and late applications may be assigned space should any be available.

Within the Main Building floor space shall be charged from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per square metre, according to the position occupied.

For wall spaces, the charge shall be from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per square metre according to the position occupied. For advertisements on the walls of pavilions and within reserved grounds, rates as agreed upon.

For the exploitation of diversions and entertainments and for the establishment of boardings for advertisements charges may be agreed upon.

In special cases, or when deemed convenient to the Executive Committee and exhibitors, different rates may be fixed, if not prejudicial to the Committee.

5. Exhibitors:—

(a)—Exhibitors intended for display in the Main Buildings must reach the Committee not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1928, and exhibitors for display in private stands must be installed not later than six hours before the opening of the Fair.

(b)—All Exhibits will be classified in the catalogues by the Committee, such classification to be in accordance with a scheme formulated by the Committee.

(c)—All Exhibits must be properly labelled as the Committee cannot be responsible for any exhibits received that bear no label or are incorrectly labelled. Labels should state (i) name and address of proprietor, (ii) value of exhibit, (iii) nature of exhibit, (iv) where produced or manufactured, (v) Place of origin and any other desirable information.

(d)—The following articles are PROHIBITED: Explosive, detonating or fulminating compounds and all dangerous or harmful substances. (Chemicals, spirits, alcohols, essences, and substances liable to cause inconvenience must be contained in vessels of a suitable nature to be acceptable). Firecrackers, matches and similar objects can only be exhibited in the form of dummies. The Committee reserves the right to prohibit any articles which may be deemed objectionable or unsuitable, either before or after acceptance.

(e)—Removal from Main Buildings.—No goods exhibited in the Main Buildings may be removed, without the written sanction of the Committee, before the closing date.

6. Handling of Goods.

(a)—The Committee will undertake the handling of goods sent to the Fair. Macao presented not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1928. The handling will include:—

(i) Taking delivery of goods from vessels at Macao. Foreign exhibitors are advised to send packages into Macao on Through Bill of Lading via Hong Kong.

(ii) Placing goods within the space allotted to Exhibitors.

(iii) Storing cases till returned after the Exhibition.

(b)—Transport.—Exhibitors will be required to bear all expenses of transport to and from the Fair, and in coming packages, upon which transport charges have not been prepaid, will not be accepted.

(c)—Removal.—At the close of the Fair the Committee is prepared to return exhibits packed, and while no charge will be made for this service, all expenses of transport and freight as well as insurance must be borne by exhibitors.

7. Installation:—

Exhibitors must personally, or through their accredited servants or representatives, unpack, install, and display their exhibits. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, official decorators of the Fair, are prepared to undertake this service, and exhibitors desirous of using the services of this firm may communicate with Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, care of the Secretary of the Fair.

8. Erection of Pavilions and Kiosks:—

(a)—Exhibitors are required to construct and fit up at their own expense, on the spaces allotted to them, pavilions, or suitable structures approved by the Committee. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, as official architects, have available a number of suggested plans already approved by the Committee.

Other styles of pavilions, stands, etc. should be submitted with plans and specifications for the approval of the Executive Committee. The intention of the Committee is to secure a harmonious scheme of decoration throughout the Fair.

Erection may commence as soon as plans have been approved but construction must be completed by 10th October, 1928. Stands and fittings must be maintained in good condition, and the Committee reserves the right to take such steps as may be considered necessary in the event of repairs not being made upon due notice. Exhibitors must demolish and remove all stands within 3 days of close of the Fair.

(b)—While no charge will be made for space occupied by stands, pavilions, &c., no site may be occupied that is not in conformity with the Committee's scheme of decoration. The Committee also reserves to itself the right to make alterations in or even withdraw concessions previously given: if such should be found necessary or expedient for the welfare of a majority of the others. The Committee may also limit the number of stands to be erected by any one exhibitor.

(c)—Use of Stands.—Exhibitors will not be permitted to use their stands for any purposes other than those stated in their form of application and accepted by the Committee.

(d)—Cleaning of Stands.—Exhibitors must maintain their stands in a clean condition, and all refuse must be removed daily at least thirty minutes before the Fair is opened to the public.

(e)—Exhibitors and Their Employees.—The Committee reserves the right to refuse admission to or eject any person or persons behaving in an improper manner, and exhibitors will be held responsible for the conduct of their employees.

(f)—Passes.—One permanent ticket of admission will be supplied to each Exhibitor, as well as a reasonable number of temporary passes (renewable weekly) for the use of attendants and workmen in Exhibitors' employ. All tickets are NON-TRANSFERABLE.

(g)—Sale of Exhibits.—All articles exhibited may be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of exhibitors displaying same, and no commission will be charged on any sales effected, but subject to the conditions regarding Removal of Exhibits.

(h)—Removal of Exhibits.—No goods exhibited may be removed until one week after the opening of the Fair, except with the written sanction of the Committee: or unless replaced from others in stock. This condition does not refer to Entertainment and Amusement Stands where prizes, &c., are awarded or distributed. At the conclusion of the Fair goods must be removed by exhibitors or their representatives at their own cost and the Committee will accept no responsibility for any goods not removed within three days of the close of the Fair.

(i)—Lighting & Fire Extinguishers.—Electric installations must be in conformity with the prescribed regulations in force. No other but electric light may be used, unless specially permitted by the Executive Committee whose authorisation may not be given in case the proposed system does not warrant sufficient safety and Exhibitors are, nevertheless, advised to keep a supply of Fire Extinguishers as a precautionary measure.

(j)—Obstruction.—No Exhibitor may obstruct by his goods or advertisements any passages or open spaces and the Committee's opinion alone shall be sufficient as to what constitutes an obstruction.

9. Awards:—

The system of awards will be competitive. The following awards will be made:—

Grand Prize Diplomas
Gold Medal Diplomas
Silver Medal Diplomas
Bronze Medal Diplomas
Honourable Mention Diplomas

Special awards will be made, notifications regarding which will be made from time to time. Exhibits shall be adjudged in classes and groups, every deserving exhibit being entitled to a prize, but for each group there shall be only one Grand Prize.

The decision of the Committee shall, in all cases, be final.

10. Admission.

Admission shall be by ticket obtainable at the main entrance. Entrance through other gates is limited to Members of the Committee, the Fair officials, and Exhibitors, and their servants upon production of special free passes. Free admission is to be given to Government Officials, Police and Fire Brigade on duty.

No motor-cars, motor-trucks, bicycles, motor-cycles, or other vehicles will be admitted during the hours during which the Fair is open to the public.

11. Insurance.

The Committee does not accept responsibility for loss of any kind, except losses or injury occasioned by the Committee's servants, and Exhibitors are advised to effect insurance or otherwise against loss or damage.

The Government of Macao has generously undertaken to maintain a temporary Fire Station within the Fair grounds, but as an additional safeguard, exhibitors are advised to provide their private pavilions, &c., with hand fire extinguishers or similar appliances.

The Portuguese authorities have very kindly agreed to maintain a sufficient force of police and detectives within and outside the Fair grounds, but exhibitors are advised to take all reasonable precautions against pilferage or theft, as the Committee will not be responsible for any losses occasioned in this manner.

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12. Advertising:—

(a)—Exhibitors may distribute or display advertising matter within the space allotted by the Committee, but the Committee will prohibit any advertising matter that is objectionable.

(b)—Merchants are requested to communicate with the Organising Secretary for rates regarding space available on the "board-fencing" around the Fair Ground.

13. Customs Duties:—

Macao is a "free port" but there is a small excise duty on wines, spirits, and tobacco. For the purposes of business the Fair will be treated as a bonded warehouse. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but the usual rates must be paid on all goods removed from bond. Special regulations will be issued at a later date.

14. Amusements and Entertainment:—

The Committee is prepared to receive offers for the provision of Amusements, Entertainments, Side Shows, &c., and the Organising Secretary is able to supply particulars regarding all such stands contemplated. Persons to whom any concessions may be granted are expected to contribute a stationery sum by way of payment for privilege towards the expenses of the Fair. Applications should state in detail the nature of the concession desired and the sum offered to the Fair for the concession or permission.

15. Protests and Claims:—

All Protests and Claims must be made in writing and duly signed and lodged with the Organising Secretary.

16. Inquiries:—

An office, to which all inquiries should be directed, will be maintained within the grounds of the Fair, and before the opening date all inquiries should be addressed to:—

The Organising Secretary,
Macao Charity & Commercial Fair,
Macao.

17. Machinery:—

All machinery (such as motors, dynamos, &c.) in motion must be raffled off sufficiently to give every protection to the public, such raffling to be made to the satisfaction of the Committee or other competent authority.



ALWAYS COOLING in the HOT WEATHER.

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EAGLE BRAND BEER.

Playing Cards, Cigar and Cigarette Ash Trays will be given free to purchasers of dozen Quart bottles of Elbschloss Beer.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong.

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On London:—

Bank, wire 2/- 3/4

Bank, on demand 76 1/2

Bank, 30 days' sight 2/- 3/16

Bank, 4 months' sight 2/- 3/16

Credits, 4 months' sight 2/1 3/4

Documentary 4 months' sight 2/1 3/4

On demand 124 7/2

Credits, 4 months' sight 132 1/2

On Berlin:—

On demand 48

On New York:—

On demand 48

Credits, 60 days' sight 50 1/2

On Bombay:—

Wire 135

On demand 135

On Calcutta:—

Wire 135

On demand 135

On Singapore:—

On demand 87

On Manila:—

On demand 93 1/2

On Shanghai:—

On demand 78 1/2

30 day's sight (private paper) 78 1/2

On Yokohama:—

On demand 107 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 27 1/16

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 9.60

Silver (per oz.) 27 1/16

Bar Silver in Hong Kong 4 1/2 prem.

Chinese Copper Cash num. Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem

Rate of Native Interest 7% p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 25% dis.

Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

18. Banking:—

Banking facilities will be provided within the precincts of the Fair, and no special commission will be charged on any business done.

19. Accounts and Audit, etc:—

Accounts will be kept of all receipts and expenditure, and duly audited at the conclusion of the Fair. The General Committee shall retain the proceeds of charges for admission to the Fair grounds, of spaces allotted at Main Buildings and reserved grounds, of spaces hired for exhibits, of licences for entertainments, refreshment stalls, advertising, etc.

The receipts shall be applied to defray all proper expenses in connection with the Fair, building of pavilions, fencing, work of preparation of the grounds for the Fair, staff employees, printing of programmes, tickets, catalogues, prize diplomas, and any necessary publications.

The net profit shall be assigned to the charitable institutions of Macao as follows: 50% to the Santa Casa da Misericordia; 30% to the Kiang Woo Hospital and 20% to the Tong Sing Tong.

All proceeds shall be deposited at the local branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, to the order of the Santa Casa da Misericordia; payments by cheque shall be signed by the Treasurer of the Executive Committee and countersigned by the Chairman.

20. Alteration of Regulations.—The regulations are subject to alteration, amplification, or addition from time to time, and special regulations may also be issued for the convenience of the public, and measures for public

A New Shipment of

Gents' Rain Coats

Just Received

All Marked at
Specially Low Prices.

See us before you buy your
Rain Coats.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Please cut this out

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

New Members Wanted (Subscription \$12.00 Annually)

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MRS. McELDERRY,
160, Peak.

Please enroll me as a Member of the above Society.
Subscription will be sent on application.

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No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.
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Hair Dressing Saloon.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
First Class
Hair Dressers.
45, Des Voeux Rd. C., H.K.

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THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO.
Phone 2232.
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"THE CHINA MAIL," General
Printers.
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RADIO TOPICS

NEW TYPE OF VALVE

THE SHIELDED GRID.

[By N. M. Goddard, B.E.]

In the year 1883 Edison noticed in an ordinary electric light lamp an effect which formed the basis of subsequent investigation in the evolution of the valve. This was that if a metal plate were placed within the glass of the lamp and not connected in any way inside the lamp to the filament a small current would flow in the circuit to which the plate was connected. For some time nothing further was done until in 1905 Fleming produced a two electrode valve, which was used purely as a rectifier. A little while later De Forest added the third electrode or grid, and we then had the valve as we know it to-day.

Now although great strides have been made in the past 20 years, and although special purpose valves have been evolved and have given satisfaction, the fundamental characteristics of the valve are much the same as they were in the beginning.

From the point of view of satisfactory performance within its own limits the present-day valve gives no cause for complaint, but it does not give us the amplification which we would like in radio frequency stages, and it has an inherent tendency to cause self-oscillation by reason of its inter-electrode capacity. If these faults could be eliminated, or at any rate considerably lessened, we should be able to obtain better results from any circuit.

AN ELECTRODE.

Lately there has been produced a valve which promises to overcome these difficulties to a very great extent. It has a fourth electrode, which is very similar in appearance to the ordinary grid, but of which the functions are entirely different. We shall consider briefly the purpose and effect of this additional electrode, but before doing so shall discuss in a few words some of the conditions met with in the ordinary three electrode valve.

First of all this type consists of three parts, the filament, the grid, and the plate. When the filament is heated it acts as a source of electrons, which shoot off at a high velocity. The plate is given a positive potential by means of a B battery or its equivalent, so that some of these electrons, which are negative particles of electricity, are attracted to it and cause a current to flow in the plate circuit. The grid is interposed between the filament and plate, and acts as a control to govern the number of electrons that will reach the plate, and hence vary the current which flows. Now, the grid is generally at a negative potential, and will tend to prevent the electrons wandering away from the filament, and it is only by putting a relatively high positive potential upon the plate that the repelling effect of the grid can be overcome. There is also another effect which tends to prevent this flow, and it is caused by the electrons themselves. The filament is surrounded by a cloud of them, all of which are negative. Some of them reach the plate, some simply shoot off and float close to the filament, so that any which follow have to force their way through this cloud or field. This collection is called the space charge, and the plate has to overcome this as well as the resistance offered by the grid. It is, therefore, easy to see that a considerable part of the plate potential is utilised solely for the purpose of counteracting these effects.

Actually the space charge, because it is so much closer to the grid, is the more harmful, so that if we could do away with it we should only require a much smaller plate potential to obtain results equal to those obtained at present, and the grid would also be much more effective. In other words, the amplification factor would be improved without altering the other characteristics.

Suppose, now, that a positive field were introduced into the valve simply to counteract the effects of this electron cloud, and that it were placed nearer the filament than the grid. A comparatively small field would be necessary, and it could easily be done by introducing a fourth electrode, which would, of course, have to be of such a nature that it would not cause any obstruction to the flow of electrons, and hence would have to be open like a grid. Such an electrode, placed between the filament and grid, would reduce the space charge effect, and thus enable the grid to be of greater utility, and so increase the amplification of the valve, but it would not in any way reduce the grid plate capacity of the valve. As a matter of fact, we have at the present time quite a number of high amplification valves, but as this characteristic is only obtained by narrowing the grid spaces, the grid-plate capacity is increased so much that there is the greatest difficulty in controlling oscillations due to the feed-back effect. This is due to the fact that there is energy in the plate circuit at a high potential compared to that in the grid circuit, and as the two elements are equivalent to two plates of a condenser, some of this energy will feed back, and will be lost to the plate circuit, as well as causing self-oscillation. It would obviously be of great advantage to reduce this capacity if we could.

THE PLACING.

Let us now consider the effect of placing the extra electrode between the plate and the grid. By making it sufficiently open and applying a suitable positive potential, we could make sure that it would cause no obstruction and would counteract the effects of the space charge. Again, it would make the grid more effective, and so increase the amplification of the valve, but at the same time it would produce another and very important effect, and an effect for which we have been striving for years in connection with radio frequency amplification, viz., reduction of grid-plate capacity. The result is achieved in this manner. We have a solid plate, a very open grid, and the normal grid in that order. There is capacity between the plate and the extra grid, but this capacity is relatively small because of the openness of this grid. There is also capacity of a like nature between the normal grid and the extra grid, so that between the normal grid and the plate there are two capacities in series, both of which are smaller than the usual grid-plate capacity. Now, the effect of placing capacities in series to produce a resultant capacity which is very much smaller than either of the components, so that in this particular construction we have enormously reduced the grid-plate capacity; in fact, almost eliminated it, and with it all its harmful effects upon circuit efficiency.

Therefore, by placing the fourth electrode between the plate and grid a valve is produced which has very great advantages. It is highly efficient as to plate potential; it has great amplification and is practically no grid-plate capacity, so that it is practically self-stabilising.

As regards the actual wiring of the valve, it is just the same as that for ordinary type except that the additional grid is connected to a point on the B battery. The diagrammatic connections of a valve of this type are shown in the sketch, where the valve is in circuit as a radio frequency amplifier. At first it would appear that the extra grid, being at a positive potential, would cause an extra current to flow, but actually the amount of this is so small that it may be neglected.

One of its chief advantages is that ordinary neutralisation methods are no longer necessary, which is in itself a great simplification. It is, however, very necessary to take great care with the design and lay-out of the circuit.

SPECIALISED BROADCASTS?

It is claimed that the Dutch stations broadcast the most educational and specialised matter. The language courses are graded with great care and a listener can start on a new language every quarter. There are four courses in the English language at present.

From Hilversum and Huizen there are specialised courses on "Shipping for Bargees and Their Families," "How to Make Handy Objects," Stenography, Book-keeping, and Esperanto, in addition to dozens of other subjects.

By comparison general criticism is true that the B.B.C. in England have not set out to cater for the specialist. There are plenty of casual and haphazard talks on most subjects, but no definite policy seems to be followed as is the case in many other countries.

Recently, Milan gave a course of talks on stamp collecting. Indeed, one of the cleverest series that could have been broadcast. The only danger of that course would be to make every Italian a stamp collector. One talk on a subject such as this leads no one anywhere. It wanted to be followed up by a series.

One of the Mid-American stations has a series at present on "Careers for Women." There are plenty of articles in daily newspapers about choosing careers for one's daughters, but there have only been one or two casual talks on the subjects from the English studios.

Talks to be of any value will have to be "specialised" and made so interesting that the series will grip as the B.B.C. series on "Music and the Ordinary Listener" has gripped.

A series on Morse Signals would be of great educational interest to the average listener, and these could be demonstrated. There is no subject on which the average listener is so ignorant, and yet there is no subject so systematically ignored in the B.B.C. programmes.

A Canadian station has given a series of talks on Morse although no listener within a hundred miles of the station can hope to get within striking distance of any sea for a few years, nor be troubled much by Morse signals.

One French station broadcast a series of very successful talks on First Aid a year or so ago. A German station about the same time broadcast a series on Aeroplane Construction.

In any case it is specialisation that will pay and make us masters of few things, instead of being bored with the casual talk. In this matter at least, other countries are giving the lead to the B.B.C. What are we going to do about specialised broadcasts? And C.B.A. might add "All suggestions are welcome."

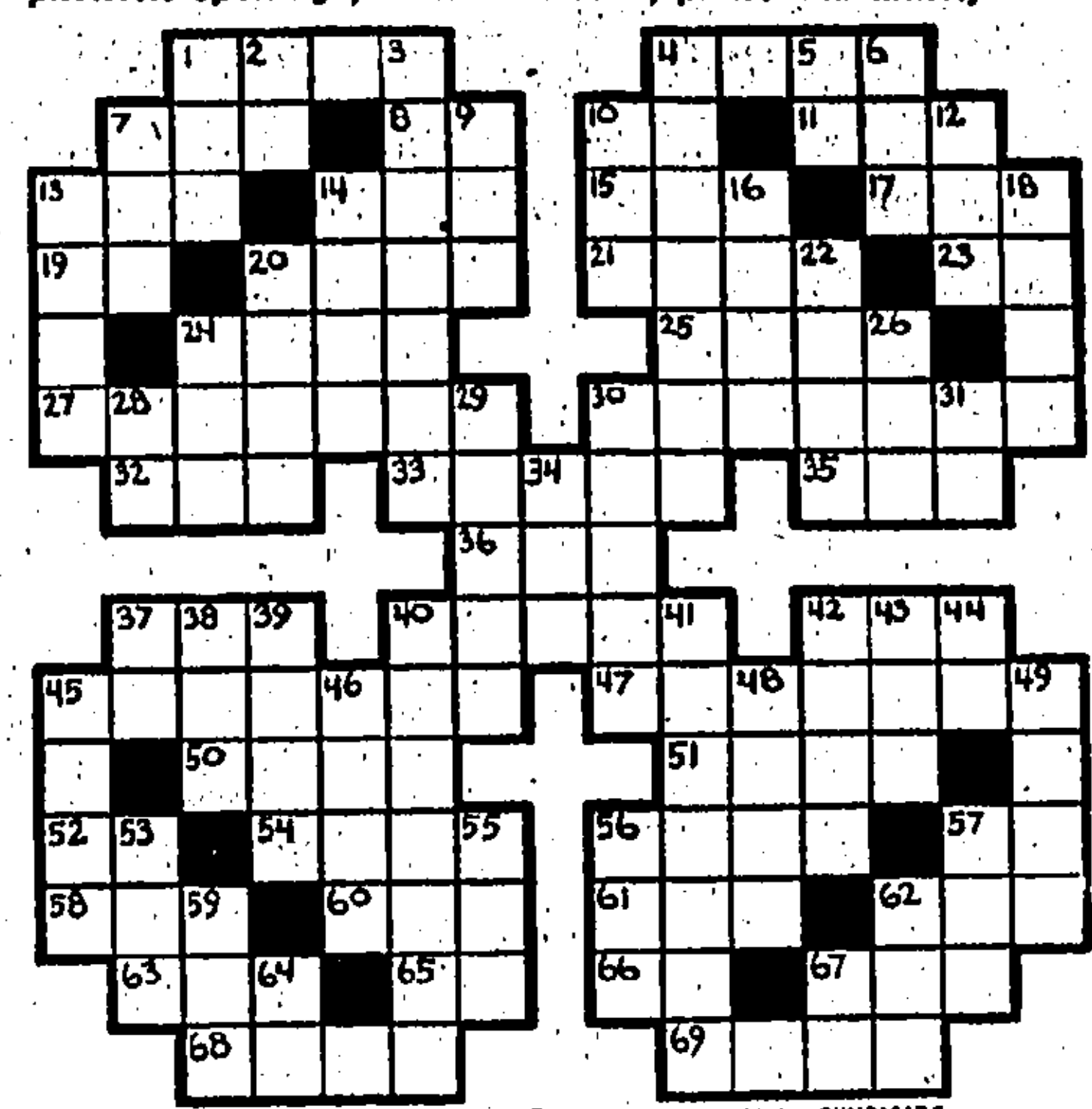
GRID-LEAK VALUES?

In short-wave reception, whether relay broadcasting or code, the grid leak is quite critical in value. Experimenters report trying as many as 50 grid leaks before the satisfactory value has been found. The best value is usually between 4 and 8 megohms. With a satisfactory variable grid leak, however, any and every value is instantly available, and when the best value is found it may be left permanently in circuit. In the case of the variable grid leak the lug insulated from the shell should be connected to the grid of the tube, and the shell to the F plus detector socket terminal. This is a better arrangement than connecting the leak across the grid condenser, because when the shell is grounded to the tube filament no hand capacity effect is introduced.

Resistance Coupling. Aside from the detector, the grid leak has an important function to serve in resistance and impedance coupling. While the plate coupling resistance usually is not critical, the grid resistor is of considerable importance. By means of precise resistance of grid leak, it

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-Part of a doorframe
- 4-Irritate
- 7-Flashy portion of jaws
- 8-Boy's name (short)
- 10-Personal pronoun
- 11-Negative
- 13-Silence by force
- 14-Place
- 15-Suitable
- 17-Joker
- 19-For example
- 20-Venture
- 21-Happy
- 23-Parent
- 24-Ward off
- 25-Metal
- 27-Confined
- 30-Mounting of a jewel
- 32-Swarm of young
- 33-Pointed weapon (pl.)
- 35-Detect
- 36-Deface
- 37-Bird
- 40-Hesitate
- 42-Connection
- 45-Bundles of grain
- 47-Repositories for the dead
- 50-Husks of grain
- 51-Inflammatory disease
- 52-Connection

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 34-Bird
- 35-Draft animal
- 37-Excitement
- 38-To cut hay
- 39-Bird's beak
- 41-Give pain
- 42-Title of respect
- 43-Beech
- 45-Take notice
- 46-Canadian province (abbr.)
- 47-Apex
- 48-Not any
- 49-Metal or wooden band
- 1-Container for liquids
- 2-Part of verb "to be"
- 3-Defied
- 4-Answers
- 5-Preposition
- 6-Depressed
- 7-Motor fuel
- 9-To tinge
- 10-Witch
- 12-Touch lightly
- 13-Costume
- 14-Co. where
- 16-Acid
- 17-Sand
- 18-Corridor

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 22-Small specks
- 24-Covering of an animal
- 26-To pinch
- 28-Preposition
- 29-Elderly women
- 30-Play carefully on stringed instrument
- 31-Empire State (abbr.)
- 34-Hydraulic engine
- 37-Exclamation
- 38-Ensnare
- 39-Bird
- 40-Tissue forming body of tooth
- 41-Mischief
- 42-Intermittent fever
- 43-Bolt fastener
- 44-Profess meaning from
- 45-Slander
- 46-Concealed
- 48-Enwrap
- 49-Mark caused by wound
- 52-Watch pocket
- 53-Record
- 56-Male human being
- 57-Part of the human body
- 59-A protuberance
- 62-Stage in liquid
- 64-Process
- 67-Preposition

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:-
Y. V. Aliv, from Shanghai.
Mapocho Sailing, from Shanghai.
A.P.C., from Shanghai.
Y. V. Activ, from Shanghai.
Pak Ngok, from Kobe.
S. Reppert, Victoria Hotel, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1928.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:-
Salamstone, from Singapore.
E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1928.

The decree regulating oil exploitation in Colombia, which was issued by the Minister of Industries last January, and against which foreign oil interests strongly protested, has been suspended.

The first planetarium to be erected in America is to be constructed on an island in Lake Michigan at a cost of \$100,000. The plan of the building will follow the German model.

DO YOU WANT?

Price List of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for 1928 SEASON with brief cultural instructions and approximate time for SOWING.

The opportunity of forwarding you a copy, will be a pleasure and your commands will have our best attention.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage Stamps, Picture Post cards, Toys, etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
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BRINGING UP FATHER.





"How did you sleep?
You certainly look fine!"

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner":
"The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked and sleep was normal."

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health. Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

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HOUSE,
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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

RIGHTS OF EXILES.

HOW MINORITY PROBLEMS
WILL BE SOLVED.

SURE WAY TO WAR.

[By H. Wilson Harris.]

A couple of years ago a party of foreigners attending an international conference at Aberystwyth was taken to a village called Tregaron, of which they had never heard, to see the birthplace of Henry Richard, of whom most Englishmen have never heard either.

Henry Richard himself may be left aside. That apostle of arbitration is coming into his own to-day, but he is irrelevant just here. What is relevant is Tregaron, with its blazoned greetings in the Welsh tongue and its choir of children in the native garb singing for the strangers' pleasures the old Welsh songs.

The effect on the visitors was startling. German looked at German, Pole at Pole, Jugo-Slav at Jugo-Slav. Here was a "minority" in Britain, and no one had ever heard of it. A true minority, too different in language, different in some degree in race, different in some degree in religion, from the mass of the people of Great Britain. The Welsh have their language and use it; they worship in Welsh in their Calvinistic Methodist chapels; they can have their children taught if they will in Welsh. What more is needed to constitute a national minority?

A NUISANCE.

Yet the word itself, all too familiar in our post-war jargon, is never mentioned or thought of in connection with the Welsh or any section of the inhabitants of Great Britain—which, it may be noted, does not include the island to the West.

How can that be explained? By the fact that, unhappily, when we speak of a minority to-day we mean a minority liable to be actively or passively a nuisance—actively, by demonstrating perpetually against the Government under which it lives, or passively, by suffering injustice and ill-treatment at that Government's hands. The nuisance arises in this latter case from the fact that we dislike seeing sections of humanity suffer even when we have no power to help them.

Now the existence of minorities in Europe is no new thing. They have always existed and probably always will. They have, moreover, been given treaty protection often enough in the past, notably when Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania, released from Turkish domination by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, got their liberty on condition of promising fair treatment for minorities within their borders.

The Great War, and the various transferences of territories that followed it, did not increase the volume of minority populations in Europe. They reduced it. But the attempt made to safeguard the rights of minorities has drawn attention to their existence and they are being talked about to-day as they never were before.

SURE WAY TO WAR.

That is all to the good so long as the talk is intelligent. All of us are naturally inclined to sympathise with the weaker party, and to assume, consequently, that whenever a minority makes a complaint the minority is necessarily right. It is not. Probably quite 50 per cent. of the complaints that reach the League of Nations are trifling or fictitious and designed mainly to bring minority propaganda before the public.

It is necessary, therefore, to discriminate, and to be quite clear what principles are to be observed. In the main the principle to build on is that minorities must resign themselves, subject to a proper enjoyment of their rights, to remaining permanently citizens of the countries in which they find themselves. Small frontier adjustments there may be, but nothing could be more fatal than to encourage minorities to maintain an agitation against the Government of their new country in the hope of being enabled to break away from it altogether. That is the sure way to new wars.

Unfortunately, we must admit that the minority situation is utterly unsatisfactory to-day. The problem is not insoluble. Switzerland, with its Franco-German-Italian population, has solved it with complete success.

POSITION REVERSED.

But it is idle to expect a brand-new State like for example, Czechoslovakia, with its Czechs and its Slovaks, its Germans and Magyars, and Ruthenians to solve it, or come near solving it, in a decade, particularly when discontent and dissidence, on the part of some of the minorities is being deliberately fomented from without.

Even allowing for all that, none the less, things are worse than they should be. In half a dozen countries in Europe the bottom-dog has become the top-dog and tends to behave in those circumstances according to established canine conditions.

Minorities, of course, look to the League of Nations, and not completely in vain. Representations by Geneva have resulted in the removal of many minor hardships. But it is idle to pretend that the right of appeal to the League gives any sufficient assurance of protection to minorities. The Allied Powers at the Peace Conference dumped responsibility for minorities on the League regardless of whether the League possessed the power—which it does not—of imposing its decisions on a recalcitrant Government.

PROCESS OF FUSION.

All that can be said is that minority difficulties are likely to grow gradually less. For one thing individual Germans in Poland and individual Poles in Germany will tend to migrate back to their own country, and so everywhere else. In the second place, as new, or reorganised States, develop efficient civil services a good many local hardships inflicted on minorities by officials in provinces far from the capital will disappear.

In the third place, if the minorities, while standing firm for their racial, religious and linguistic rights, make it clear (like the Germans in Czechoslovakia) that they do not consider themselves in political opposition to the Government the process of fusion and consolidation can go forward.

That ultimately is the only solution of the minority problem.

"Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

LAW LANGUAGE.

BRITISH JUDGE ON A "CRYING SCANDAL."

A strong protest against the taxing of the people of England by laws which they cannot understand was made by Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division.

He was considering a case stated by the Board of Referees in respect of a tax appeal against a direction made by the Special Commissioners under Section 21 of the Finance Act, 1922.

This section has nine sub-sections and several sub-divisions of the sub-sections. The section, moreover, has been amended piecemeal by sub-section 24 of section 31 of the Finance Act, 1927, which occupies five pages of the law books.

"It is a crying scandal," said the judge, "that the legislation by which the subject is taxed should appear in the statute book in that utterly unintelligible form."

"It cannot be understood by any layman or by any lawyer without prolonged study and without having all the law books at his elbow."

"I am told by the Attorney-General—and I am sure I am rightly told—that it is only in this form that legislation can be got through."

"Then all I have to say is that the price of getting this legislation through is that the people of Great Britain are taxed by laws which they cannot understand."

"This is the worst example of such legislation that has ever been upon the statute book."



TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

The period of dentition is a time dreaded by the mother, a time of nerve-racking experience in which she feels helpless to mitigate her child's suffering. Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their teething little ones fear no longer, for they find in these Tablets just what is needed to help the child and save it pain.

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guaranteed to contain no narcotic or other harmful drugs, quickly cool feverishness; remedy indigestion, constipation, colic; check diarrhoea; relieve croup and colds; allay teething pains; expel worms; quiet the nerves and promote sound health-giving sleep. Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, also post-free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kings Road, Shanghai.

DRAGON'S WOUNDS.

TENDING INMATES OF THE
REPTILE HOUSE.

LONDON'S ZOO.

The technical success of the new Reptile House is gratifying to all concerned in its design and construction. It has been open for more than a year, and, although it contains more than three times the number of inhabitants, the death-rate is only one-fifth of that in the old house, relates "The Times."

This greater activity has put the many safety devices to severe tests, but the arrangements for cleaning, feeding, shifting, and unpacking new arrivals have worked entirely satisfactorily. Many reptiles, particularly lizards, which never would feed, and seldom survived a few days, flourish in their new quarters. The odd little lizards from the deserts of Mexico and the Southern States of America known as horned toads thrive extremely well, finding the strong electric light an efficient substitute for sunlight. Some of them have been laying eggs.

Early visitors to the Reptile House not long ago witnessed a spectacle even more surprising than it looked. One of the two Komodo dragons which arrived just over a year ago was badly infested with ticks. These were removed before it was put on view, but some of the wounds have not healed, and have turned into deep abscesses. The dragon weighs five stones, is over 8ft. in length, is extremely active, and has jaws powerful enough to bite off a man's arm. By constant handling and petting, however, its confidence has been won, and, although it is nervous and easily startled, almost anything can be done with it, and Miss Proctor, the curator, decided that its wounds must be cleaned, cauterised, and dressed.

As in a Surgical Ward.

On that morning, accordingly, a glass surgical table was wheeled up, and rope barriers stretched across the platform in front of the south dens, to keep back any early visitors. The cage door was opened, and Miss Proctor called, waving a tuft of cotton wool, which the dragon may have mistaken for a white rat or rabbit. The dragon at once rushed out from its den under the rocks, climbed over the sill, and came out on the platform. Two sturdy keepers stood by, to control the tail or stop a sudden dash if the reptile took alarm. The curator and her assistant stroked and petted it, and gave it a raw egg, which it took with great pains to avoid losing any of the contents as it crushed the shell. Then the curator got to work, her assistant handing the probes and forceps exactly as in a surgical ward. Each sinus was thoroughly cleaned out and cauterised. The silver nitrate clearly hurt considerably, but intervals for stroking and petting and the administration of an occasional egg kept the proceedings on friendly terms.

It was remarkable to see the dragon, just after it had started and winced, allow its head to be stroked and play its long forked tongue over the arms and face of its lady surgeon, much in the manner of an affectionate dog. In less than half-an-hour every wound was dressed and plugged with iodoform. The wounds now show every sign of doing well. No doubt, the accounts of the ferocity of these dragons on their native island are much exaggerated. But they are powerful, carnivorous creatures, capable of being very dangerous under unskilful or inconsiderate management.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during August, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

August	Sunrise	Sunset
	a.m.	p.m.
7	5.57	7.01
8	5.57	7.00
9	5.58	7.00
10	5.58	6.59
11	5.58	6.58
12	5.59	6.57
13	5.59	6.56
14	5.59	6.55
15	6.00	6.55
16	6.01	6.54
17	6.01	6.53
18	6.02	6.53
19	6.02	6.52
20	6.02	6.51
21	6.02	6.50
22	6.03	6.49
23	6.03	6.49
24	6.03	6.48
25	6.03	6.47
26	6.04	6.46
27	6.04	6.45
28	6.04	6.44
29	6.04	6.43
30	6.05	6.42
31	6.05	6.41

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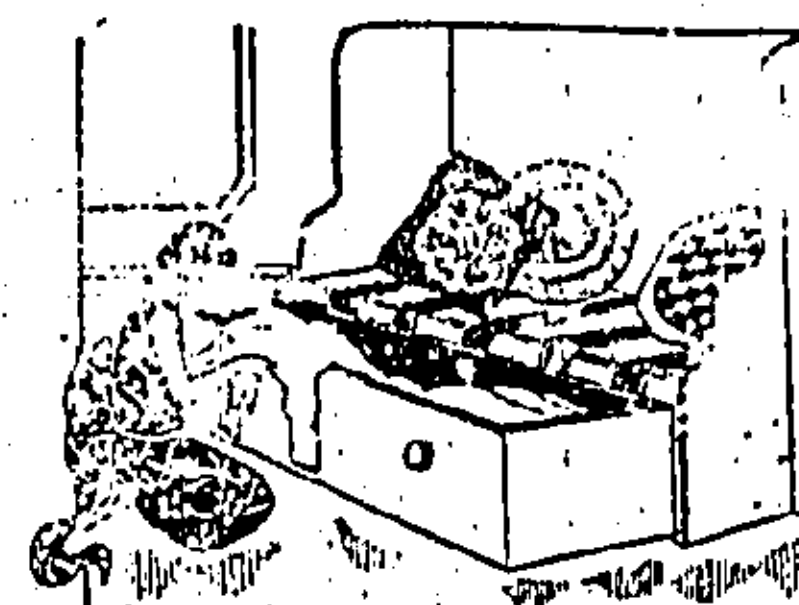
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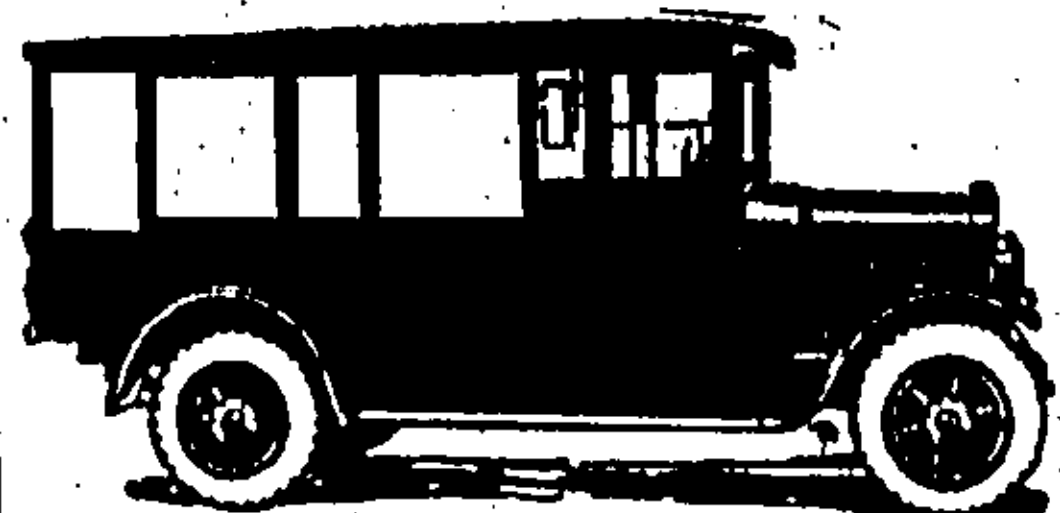
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"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

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"ANTIOCHUS" 29th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
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"PHENIX" 17th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing 12th June the radio telegraphic rate between Hong Kong and Canton is reduced to 20 cents (Hong Kong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressees at either end.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.	
Australia and Manila	Tanda
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Oldenburg
THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.	
Europe via Suez (Letters only) London, 12th July	Glenanoy
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.	
Japan and Shanghai	Atsuta Maru
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Harrison
Europe via Negapatam (Paper only) London, 12th July	Bellerophon
MONDAY, AUGUST 13.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Pierce
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.	
Australia and Manila	Tango Maru
MONDAY, AUGUST 20.	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.	
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.
Empress of Canada	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 25th Aug. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	
Empress of Canada	
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Fook On 4 p.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Limchow 5 p.m.
Japan	Tanda 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 3rd Sept. Registration 9.45 Letters 10.30 a.m.	
Taiyo Maru	10 a.m.
Oostkerk	10.30 a.m.
Chak Sang	10.30 a.m.
Manila and Parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Oldenburg 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Heidelberg 3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.	
Bangkok	Kwai Yang 8.30 a.m.
Amoy and Formosa via Swatow	Dell Maru 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.	
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiyang 2 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Soochow 6 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 10 Sept. K.P.O. Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters (Aug. 11th) 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Atsuta Maru

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

CAPTAIN COOK & HAWAII.

A PAGEANT.

DISCOVERY OF THE ISLAND BEING CELEBRATED.

BRITISH WARSHIPS.

Honolulu, Aug. 3.

The big pageant this month which will climax the sesquicentennial celebration of the discovery of Hawaii by the British circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, has been put in rehearsal, and final preparations are being made for the reception of distinguished visitors expected to come here for the occasion.

The addresses to be delivered at the formal meeting commemorating the discovery of the Islands will be published, under the present plans of the Cook sesquicentennial commission.

Sir Henry Howbold of England, prominent British naval historian, is preparing an authoritative paper on Captain Cook's life, but will not be present when it is read.

U.S.A. Relations.

Dwight F. Davis, United States secretary of war, who will represent President Coolidge at the celebration, will read a paper dealing with the early relations of Hawaii and the United States. Sir Joseph Carruthers of Sydney, Australia, eminent authority on Cook and his voyages, will speak. Professor Frank Alfred Golder of Leland Stanford University will address the meeting on the relations of Russia and Hawaii during the early nineteenth century. Judge W. H. Hovey of British Columbia, authority on history of the Pacific northwest, will discuss the relations of that region and Hawaii. Governor Wallace K. Farrington of Hawaii is expected to preside.

Three British warships—the cruiser "Cromwell" representing the British government, the cruiser "Brisbane" for the Australian government, and the cruiser "Dunedin" for the New Zealand government—will be in Hawaiian waters for celebration. The United States government is sending the battleship "Pennsylvania." The dates for the celebration are August 14 to 20 inclusive. Captain Cook discovered Hawaii January 18, 1778.

RIGHT TO MARRY.

YOUTHFUL FACTORY WORKER GOES ON STRIKE.

IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, Aug. 1.
The right of girl employers of factories in Japan to marry has long been a bone of contention between the workers and manufacturers. Recently 950 girls employed by the Tokyo Muslin Company went on strike and presented eight demands to the factory owners, the principal one being "freedom of marriages among the employees." The employers came to terms in three days and now romance reigns supreme.

The custom of enforcing the anti-marriage rule has been in vogue for many years, the argument of the employers being that most of the girl workers are too young to marry and, if they should do so, their value to factory work would be greatly depreciated. Consequently any girl unable to resist the call of Cupid was immediately discharged.

The girl employees of the muslin company, besides their insistence on freedom of marriage within the factory, also demanded freedom of leaving the factory premises for recreation after 11 p.m. appointment of special physicians and surgeons for night shifts; adoption of a system of discharge allowances and bonuses for continuous service; better food at lower prices; free tickets for bath houses every day; special cooling facilities during the hot months; payment of half-day wages on national holidays.

Virtually all of these demands were granted and now employers throughout the Empire are expecting an epidemic of women strikes for similar privileges.—Associated Press.

Colonel Thomas, the American Military Attaché at the American Embassy in London, has been appointed Military Attaché to the Irish Free State, but he will continue in his present post.

FINE SWIMMING FEATS.

AT AMSTERDAM.

ARNE BORG ESTABLISHES ANOTHER RECORD.

MORE WRESTLING.

Amsterdam, Yesterday.

In one of the heats of the 200 metres breast stroke swimming race, Tsuruta of Japan put up an Olympic record of 2 minutes 50 seconds, beating the time of 2 mins. 52 secs. put up by Rademacher of Germany in a previous heat. Rademacher's performance had also broken the previous record but was, in turn, excelled by Tsuruta's.

1,500 Metres Final.

The final of the men's 1,500 metres free style swimming race resulted:—

Arne Borg (Sweden) 1
Chariton (Australia) 2
Crabbe (America) 3
Borg won by 8 yards in 19 minutes 51.4/5 seconds—a record.



Arne Borg, the Swedish swimmer.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING.

Result of 400 Metres Free Style Final.

The final of the women's 400 metres free style swimming race resulted:—
Miss Norelius (America) 1
Miss Braun (Holland) 2
Miss McKim (America) 3
Time: 5 minutes 42.4/5 seconds.

WRESTLING.

Champions in Graeco-Roman Style.

The winners in the wrestling, Graeco-Roman style, are as follows:—

Bantam: Leucht (Germany).
Feather: Waeli (Estonia).
Light: Keresztes (Hungary).
Middle: Kokkinen (Finland).
Light-heavy: I. Moustafa (Egypt).
Heavy: Svenssen (Sweden).

CYCLING.

British Competitors Gain Places.

Results of finals in the cycling events are as follows:—

Two Kilometres Tandem.
Holland 1
Britain 2
Germany 3

Four Kilometres Pursuit.
Italy 1
Holland 2
Britain 3

Time: 5 minutes 2.4/5 seconds.
1,000 Metres.
Beaufrand (France) 1
Mazairac (Holland) 2
Erick Hansen (Denmark) 3

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NURSE BLAMES A DOCTOR.

COURT STORY.

SENIOR HOSPITAL SURGEON CHARGED WITH DEATH.

MANILA SENSATION.

Manila, Aug. 2.

Responsibility for the preparation of the medicine which was alleged to have killed Anastacia Clemente, 13, on the operating table at Saint Paul's Hospital, was placed upon Dr. Gregorio Favis, senior surgeon of the hospital in charge of the operation, by Miss Lorenza Somera, nurse of the same institution, at the continuation of the hearing yesterday morning before Judge Anacleto Diaz, of the sixth branch of the court of first instance of Manila. Dr. Favis with Dr. J. Amado Bartolome, assistant surgeon, and Miss Somera, are accused of homicide through reckless imprudence.

Dr. Favis, Miss Somera told the court, ordered her to prepare a solution of 10 per cent. cocaine and a mixture of adrenalin. She said Dr. Bartolome filled the first syringe with the medicine she prepared by order of Dr. Favis. She added that the other two syringes were filled by Miss Montinola, a student nurse in the hospital.

As a nurse, Miss Somera told the court, she could not determine how much of that medicine would be fatal or sufficient for a given patient. She said she thought that the percentage of the medicine varied with the power of resistance of a patient. The hearing was postponed until further assignment.

1,000 Metres Time Race.

Hansen (Denmark) 1st—1 min. 14.2/5 secs.
Vandrakentst (Holland) 2nd—1 min. 15.1/5 secs.
Gray (Australia) 3rd—1 min. 15.3/5 secs.

THE EPEE.

Italy First With Three Wins.

The epee competition resulted as follows:—

	Won	Lost
Italy	3	0
France	2	1
Portugal	1	2
Belgium	0	3

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

Unofficial Ranking of Points Gained.

The unofficial ranking in the women's events (up till Sunday evening) was as follows:—

Canada	34
America	28
Germany	23
Poland	10
Sweden	8
Holland	7
Japan	5
France	3
Austria	1
Italy	1

F. E. GAMES.

To Be Held at Tokyo in 1930.

The International Olympic Committee has decided that the next Far Eastern Games will be held at Tokyo in 1930 and in the Philippines in 1934 and so on every four years; also that efforts should be made to secure the participation of British India, Siam and Java.—Reuter.

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